The New-York Times.

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GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

GENERAL STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION

The Macon Railroad Cut and a Rebel Train Captured.

SUBSEQUENT UNION DISASTER.

A Portion of Our Forces Defeated and Two Thousand Captured.

SAFETY OF GENERAL M'COOK.

Nashville, Friday, Aug. 5.

Gen. Stoneman sent a force of cavalry, consisting of Long's and Lagrange's brigades, three thousand two hundred strong, on the 26th ult., under the command of Gen. Ed. McCook, to destroy the Macon and Western Road,

They succeeded in destroying eighteen miles of the road, and started to capture a rebel train of five hundred wagons, which was going from Atlanta to Macon or Columbus.

Gen. McCook captured this train, with near 500 men, including 127 officers.

The wagons were laden with valuable stores, including liquors and private papers of Gen. Hood and others.

After possessing themselves of what they wanted, our men burned the wagons.

Gen. McCook then started to return with the prisoners and 300 mules, but was overtaken by the rebels in force, under Gen. Ransom.

This force was so large as to completely surround our forces.

A desperate engagement ensued, in which many of our men escaped and found their way to Marietta.

The number of Federals captured, it is supposed, will number two thousand.

This disaster is attributed to our troops partaking too freely of the liquors found in the captured rebel train.

The brigade of Gen. Long consisted of the Third and Fourth Ohio, Second Indiana and Fourth Regulars.

Part of the brigade under Gen. Lagrange, was composed of the troops who were in the late expedition of Gen. Rousseau.

The rebel Gen. Forrest is reported to be at Atlanta under Gen. Hood.

Two hundred and thirty-seven Confederate prisoners reached here last evening, including eleven commissioned officers.

LATER.

Nasaville, Friday, Aug. 5.

The latest from Gen. McCook's Cavalry expedition is highly encouraging and lessens the extent of the disaster. Gen. McCook has himself reached Marietta with twelve hundred men. A squad of three hundred had reached the same point a short time previous. The missing will not now exceed eight hundred.

All prisoners previously taken by McCook were abandoned. About five hundred mules were shot by him before Rousseau captured them.

Our loss in killed is slight, four-fifths absentees being prisoners.

Gen. Sherman alludes to the raid as successful.

Everything is quiet at the front.

Safety of Gen. McCook.

Louisnille, Friday, Aug. 5.

Advices from Nashville say that Gen. McCook, who was supposed to have been captured near Newman, has come in with a hundred and twenty of his men. Five hundred had previously arrived at Marietta, as already reported.

Gen. McCook was successful in breaking the Macon road, and capturing and destroying a wagon and railroad train.

He also captured seventy-two officers and thirty-five men, but was obliged to let them go.

The safe return of Gen. McCook, with so many of his men, reduces his loss very materially. More will probably get in.

The Army Before Atlanta.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Nashville, Tenn., Saturday, July 30.

The battle of the 28th was but a passionate effort of the giant rebel to break the net in which he is fast being caught. It will be recorded in history as the episode of a siege, for the siege of Atlanta will date back from July 28. I believe the struggle of the 22d, in which McPherson did not die until he had finished the investment and ran his rifle-pits through a part of the city, completed the investment and began the siege. At any rate, the siege is now begun, and the investment is complete. It is too late for Hood to escape, if he wished to. Henceforth Hood must sit and watch the meshes thickening around him from day to day, his only hope that a mistake on Sherman's part may give him a loop-hole out of which to crawl. What amiable feelings, despite their accompanying terror and despair, must be Hood's as he sits watching his ruin and vainly striving to escape it. Next to those of the successful General, who watches the gradual tightening of his lines around a doomed city or army, the feelings of him who commands within must be most enviable.

Over the scene of Hood's despair at Atlanta can you not see the figure of old Bragg exulting in the defeat of the army and the ruin of the men who rejected him. Bragg is one of the most vindictive men to whom the rebellion has given prominence, and I have no doubt in my own mind that he rejoices in the shelving of Johnston and the ruin of the others who have succeeded him. Expelled from the Army of Tennessee, hated and despised, he has not forgotten the scorn which the men and prints showered upon him, and gloats over the chance that gave the ruin of that army into his hands. Of course you have heard the story. How he came from Richmond, and met the retreating army of Joe Johnston at Atlanta. At his command the retreat was stopped, and on July 15 and 16 a council of war was held in the Gate City. There is one here who knows that it was a stormy council of crimination and recrimination, of bitter and rough criticism. Bragg presided like Satan in the Council of the Fallen, and rejoiced over the troubles of each. His order first and last was fight. There were but three men in that council beside himself who cried "Bravo." Hood, a brave, bold fellow, with little brains; Stewart, with more brains than Hood, and not less brave, and Cheatham, with less of bravery and brains than either. Johnston has played the part of Fabian until he has won some character. He will not risk it in the new part of a fighter. He retires. Hardee refuses to place himself in Bragg's power, and declines to accept. Unfortunately for us, Polk had been killed in battle too soon, or we should have had a greater ass than Hood in command. So Hood gets the command, Stewart gets Polk's corps, Cheatham that of Hood, and they cross swords in the air, swear to do or die, and old Bragg, taking the train for Macon and Richmond, laughs at the folly of the men he has ruined. Sherman does not object, and the casting of the net goes bravely on.

Wheeler's Attack Upon Decatur—His Repulse.

Some days ago we published a dispatch from the Richmond papers, asserting that Wheeler, with the rebel cavalry, captured 500 of our wagons at Decatur on July 21. The following account of the engagement, which we find in the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Decatur, July 22, does not sustain the assertion of the Confederates. The writer says:

"On Thursday, the 21st, Garrard's cavalry had orders for some secret expedition, and Colonel Sprague's brigade was ordered to Decatur, Ga., to hold the point and protect the trains of the Army of the Tennessee that had come forward. We had three regiments—the Sixty-third Ohio, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, and Thirty-fifth New-Jersey. There was also two guns of the Third Michigan Battery, under Lieut. Shiers, and two guns of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, which had been left with the train of the cavalry. It was commanded by Lieut. Henry Bennett. Col. Sprague threw out strong pickets on the roads leading southward and toward Stone Mountain, and made everything as secure as possible with his forces. We were somewhat in the rear of the Seventeenth Corps, but there was a long space on the left of the army that was not under our observation, for all the cavalry pickets had been withdrawn.

While we were at dinner on Friday word came from Gen. McPherson that the enemy was increasing his force on our front, and evidently meant to attack us. Col. Sprague sent out immediately four companies from the Sixty-third Ohio, and the same number from the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, and commanded the remaining companies to be ready at a moment's notice for any orders. The Colonel and his staff rode to the picket lines, which they had hardly reached before the lines began to fall back before the rebels, two lines of battle strong. At the same time they opened a battery and threw shells beyond the town, on the main road. In a few moments two batteries nearer than the first began to throw shell and spherical case shot on the line of the picket reserve. The reserve companies in camp were ordered to form a line near the jail, and the picket line fell back to the railroad. But the rebels began to pour in on the right, and the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin suffered severely. Col. Montgomery was badly wounded in the arm, and had to give up from exhaustion. No braver man fell into the hands of the enemy that day; for in this campaign, from the charge of Resaca down, he showed the courage of a lion.

South of the railroad a line of battle was formed, and our men were very resolute. The two guns of the Third Michigan Battery were advanced, and did good service. But bravery could not compete with numbers; and, after a short resistance, our men were ordered to fall back, and a new line was formed at the jail. The section of the Michigan battery joined the section of the Chicago Board of Trade batteries, and the rebels did not seem to be eager to advance into the range of the guns. Lieut. Bennett, who was a stranger to us, won our admiration for his cool, energetic bravery, and will always obtain a hearty greeting from Col. Sprague's brigade.

From the time that the firing became hot along the line of the railroad the trains began to pull out on the Rossville road. There was scarcely any confusion, but the mules were urged by shouting and whipping to their utmost speed. The rebels threw shells along the line of the road, and some of the last teams on the road were fairly riddled by bullets. Yet there was but one teamster hit, and only a few mules were wounded; not more than three wagons were lost.

The rebels began to pour in in crowds on the right. Col. Brown, Major Fouts and Adjt. Forrer, of the Sixty-third Ohio, took Company H, the only one at liberty, and a few men who were falling back, and made so bold a charge on them that they fell back into the woods. In a moment they emerged again in increased numbers, and the company had to fall back. As they did so, a ball struck Adjt. Forrer, and he fell dead.

The rebels now pressed the left heavily, also sweeping away two whole companies of the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey, who, nevertheless, made a bold fight, as they have ever done. The line again fell back, and were reformed in the public square, near the Court-house. The Sixty-third Ohio had raised the National flag here, and it floated proudly where only the rebel bars had been seen for nearly three years. The stand here was brief, for the enemy poured in through all the streets by the back doors of the houses, and fired on the men from the front. Col. Sprague, who had conducted the affair with his usual boldness and coolness, saw that the wagons were all safe, and determined to fall back again, and the men were ordered to do so, coming into line on the rise at the north of the town. As the men did this the rebels seemed to pour in their hottest fire, and our men suffered severely. Here Lieut.-Col. Brown was wounded. The fire of the rebels was returned with spirit, and the rebels began to see that their victory was over; they would not advance further, but began their usual stealing. Adjutant Forrer was found stripped of all but his underclothes.

As night drew near Col. Sprague selected a position on the north of the town and threw up rail fortifications. Here they were reinforced by the Forty-third Ohio, which had just come forward from Rosswell on guard duty with the supply trains. The rebels only remained in town long enough to gather what booty they could find and then fell back south of the railroad. Our cavalry returned to the town and remained there during the night. In the morning the brigade entered the town, but afterward moved to the right and occupied the grounds of the Confederate conscript camp, which they are now fortifying.

Col. Sprague and staff, the field and line officers generally, did all, and more than could be expected. It was certainly, taking all in all, a well-fought affair, and reflects credit on the command. While we fought at Decatur, the battle raged awfully on the left, and the Sixteenth Corps was earning there also credit and glory. Gen. McPherson's command never did him more honor than the day he gave his life for his country. We all loved the brave soldier and mourn him."

What Sherman has Accomplished—What the Rebels have Lost.

From the St. Louis Union.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter received in this city by a gentleman from his kinsman, a high officer in Sherman's army:

In front of Atlanta, Monday, July 25, 1864.

We are in the immediate front of Atlanta, with the enemy well nigh shut up in its very defences. We occupy a curved line around the west, north and east sides of the city, about one to one and a half miles distant from it, and have the whole place under the fire of our guns, to doses of which, anything but homeopathic, we have been treating it during the past forty-eight hours. We have fought some half dozen severe battles, and, with losses to ourselves (*in all*) of about 12 000 to 15,000, have placed of the enemy *at least* 30,000 *hors du combat*. We have captured twenty guns, twenty-five or thirty stand of colors, have destroyed two important railroads, occupying a third for our own uses; have burned a large number of cotton, woolen, rolling, paper and grist mills, nearly 4,000 bales of cotton, numerous railroad depots, and large quantities of subsistence and other military stores. We have captured thousands of horses, mules, beef cattle and sheep; and have sent to the rear nearly 10,000 prisoners. I place Jo. Johnston's loss at 30,000, because, besides the above prisoners, we have either buried, or delivered up to him for burial, about 5,000 of his dead. Counting five wounded to one dead (which is a moderate proportion), and I think you will agree that I do not overestimate his entire loss. Unless some unforseen accident or misfortune overtakes us, Atlanta will be ours very shortly.

Activity in Military Circles at Memphis—Report of Gen. Forrest's Death not Credited.

Memphis, Tenn., Friday, August 5.

There is great activity in military circles here in carrying out the new movements.

Reliable information states that the rebel Gen. S. D. Lee has been relieved of the command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and ordered to report at Atlanta. It is supposed that he is to take Gen. Hood's old command.

Gen. Forrest charges the responsibity of the recent rebel defeat to Major-Gen. S. D. Lee.

Gen. Dick Taylor was at Meridian a week ago.

The report of the death of Gen. Forrest by lockjaw is not credited, although his wound is sufficiently severe to prevent his being engaged in active service.

Gen. Chalmers is in command of Forrest's forces.

The rebel troops west of the Mississippi, it is expected, will cross that stream and reinforce Atlanta.

Memphis, Friday, Aug. 5.

Gen. Leman, who left Mobile July 31, says that Gen. Hood has been reinforced by two divisions from Gen. Beauregard's corps, from Richmond, and by two brigades from Mobile.

Charleston and Wilmington are also said to be nearly divested of troops to reinforce Hood, while the garrison at Mobile, it is stated, consists of only two brigades of regulars and Mobile militia.

So great were the fears that Mobile would be attacked between the 8th and 15th of July, that at the urgent solicitation of the Governor and Mayor, the troops which had been sent to reinforce Gen. Forrest were recalled.

The Africa.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 5—10 P. M.

The steamship *Africa* has not yet arrived, but she will doubtless reach her dock in season for her mails, and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press to be forwarded by the morning train, due at New-York at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rebels Crossing at Hancock.

A FIGHT AT NEW CREEK.

Averill's Pickets Driven Into Cumberland.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF HAGERSTOWN.

A Panic in the Cumberland Valley.

Governor Curtin Calls Out Thirty Thousand Militiamen.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Friday, Aug. 5.

Dispatches received here at an early hour this morning state that the rebels were then crossing the river at Hancock, and that they had driven Gen. Averill's pickets into Cumberland.

A semi-official dispatch, received at 9 A. M., conveys the intelligence that the rebels occupied Hagerstown in force this morning.

The greatest consternation once more prevails among the people in the southern portion of the Cumberland Valley.

Farmers are hurrying from their homes with their stock, and the population generally is reported to be perfectly panic stricken by this sudden, and to them unexpected occupation again of the country by the rebels.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling out 30,000 militia.

The occupation of Hagerstown is confirmed by official dispatches. Three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry are strongly posted in and around the town.

The fact that the rebel expedition is accompanied by infantry is a strong indication that this force is the advance of a large body, as such troops are not used for marauding purposes only.

After crossing at Shepperdstown, it appears that the enemy passed through Sharpsburgh and Turkstown. So sudden was their descent upon Hagerstown that the telegraph operator who communicated was compelled to leave on a hand car, closely pursued by a cavalry force. He was in range of their revolvers for a considerable time, and only escaped by hard work at the wheels.

We are still in communication with State Line, a telegraph station on the Franklin Railroad, seven miles north of Hagerstown. The operator there states that the rebels in Hagerstown have thrown out pickets, but as yet have made no further advance movements.

A dispatch from Somerset, received at 10 P. M. states that the Federal loss in the fight at New Creek, yesterday, was 29 killed and 50 wounded. Gen. Kelly defeated the rebels.

A dispatch from Greencastle, at 8 P. M., states that a gentleman had just arrived there, who says he saw the rebels crossing at Williamsport between 6 and 12 o'clock this morning, 6,000 or 8,000 strong, infantry and cavalry.

We had communication from this point by telegraph, with State Line Station at 8 o'clock this evening. The communication does not extend beyond Greencastle, the rebels having entered Middleburgh, 11 miles north of Hagerstown. In what force they occupy Middleburgh is not known. It is presumed that they have more than five regiments which entered Hagerstown this morning.

The movements of the enemy are utterly inexplicable. They seem determined to invest their operations with as much mystery as possible, both as to numbers, intentions and points of attack.

At the same time that the five regiments were advancing toward Chambersburgh, another column, it is reported, was moving up the Potomac in the direction of Cumberland, the strength of which column none of our officials were able to learn.

A telegraphic report has just reached these headquarters from Bedford, to the effect that passengers by the stage, who had reached that place, represent that a fight took place at Cumberland on Thursday, which resulted in a loss to our side of 20 killed and 30 wounded. No other particulars are given.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

Governor's Office, Harrisburgh, Aug. 5, 1864.

The following proclamation has been issued:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

The advance of the rebel army has again crossed the Potomac, and this morning occupied Hagerstown. I call for 30,000 volunteer militia to be mustered into the service of the State to serve during the emergency for the defence of the State. The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburgh, and those west of that place at Pittsburgh.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of the State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force. The General Orders which accompany this proclamation set forth the arrangements for transportation and the mode of organization.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN.

Eli Slifer, Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Commonwealth,
Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia,
Aug. 5, 1864.

General Order No. 53.—In accordance with my proclamation this day made, it is ordered:

First—That all able-bodied men of Pennsylvania do immediately assemble in their respective boroughs, wards and townships, and organize companies for the defence of the State.

Second.—Companies, as rapidly as organized will, on application to the different railroad companies, be furnished with transportation by the United States to the proper rendezvous. Those organized west of Johnstown to Camp Reynolds, at Pittsburgh; those east of Johnstown to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburgh—where they will be subsisted by the United States Government, sworn into the service of the State for defence during the period of the existing emergency, and organized into regiments. By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. S. Russell Adjutant-General Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 5.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

Harrisburgh, Penn., Friday, Aug. 5.

Five of Gen. Averill's messengers came into McConnelsburgh, Fulton County, last night.

They report the rebels are crossing the river at Hancock, three thousand strong.

They also state that Gen. Averill is at Cumberland, and that his pickets have been driven in by the invaders.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 5.

The *Ledger* says:

"From information received last evening from apparently reliable authority, the order of Gen. Couch has not been issued unnecessarily.

Among the reports, which are based on good authority, is that the rebels crossed the Potomac River at Hancock yesterday morning, several thousand strong.

A fight at New-Creek, Virginia, was also reported to have taken place yesterday afternoon, but up to last evening no result had been attained."

The above report has also been received by the *North American* and *Gazette.*

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 5.

A person who left Charleston, Va., early yesterday morning, reports that a rebel force, composed of Mosby's and Imboden's cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated at seven thousand strong, were there, and about to make a feint on Harper's Ferry, whilst Gen. Early, with some twelve thousand infantry, was guarding the trains of plunder and grain at Bunker Hill, and was about starting up the valley.

Rebel parties were scattered at different points in the valley, gathering in grain and collecting cattle, and would join Gen. Ewell in his march.

The rebels have conscripted all the men they could lay their hands on, and even boys of 16 years of age, but many had escaped and were hiding in the mountains.

The belief is that as soon as the teams are well advanced the entire rebel force will retire up the valley,

FROM GEN. BANK'S ARMY.

All Quiet—The Colored Troops.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Thursday, Aug. 4.

Nothing of interest has taken place for the past two days, and very little picket firing is being indulged in on the lines at present.

An officer of a colored regiment is reported to have shot one of his men yesterday, at the Commissary Depot. The officer is now under arrest.

In my dispatch of the 31st I stated that the Colored Division engaged in battle was under the command of Gen. White. This was a mistake, Gen. Ferrero being in command of his own division. Gen. White acted as Chief of Staff to Gen. Burnside.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 5.

Yesterday, as the mail-steamer *John Brooks*, plying between this city and City Point, was coming down the James River, she was fired at by a battery on Harrison's Landing. Six shots were fired, three of which passed over the steamer, and three fell short. She turned back to get to our gunboats for protection, but in the meantime two of them came up the river, attracted by the firing, and shelled the rebels out. One of the shots fired by the rebels just grazed the pilot-house.

Five horses were killed on the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, which was ahead of the *John Brooks*, and which was also fired at.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN ORDER.

Confession of their Secretary—The Grand and Deputy Grand Commander Admit the Existence of the Order.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 5.

The *Democrat* of this morning contains the essential points of the confession of Green B. Smith, Secretary of the order of American Knights.

Charles L. Hunt and Charles E. Dunn, the former the Grand and the latter the Deputy Grand Commander, also asked for a reëxamination, in which they acknowledged their former statements to be untrue, and admitted the existence of the Order of American Knights and their membership of it.

This confession gives many details of the workings and purposes of the Order, but no new facts of importance are revealed.

Favorable Reports of the Agricultural Crops of New-England.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 5.

The drouth which has pervaded the country has been seriously felt in New-England; but the damage to what may be called the staples of this section has not been so great as the exaggerated accounts from particularly exposed localities would have the country to suppose. Hay and potatoes and dairy products are the principal agricultural reliance of New-England farmers. The hay crop has been secured under circumstances unusually favorable. Owing to the abundant moisture in the early part of the season, the grass was well set, and came forward vigorously, bearing a heavier crop than the average to the acre. The entire haying season passed with scarcely a day's interruption when hay could be made. The continuing drought admonished farmers that they must expedite their hay-making, and the result is a crop safely housed, larger than the average product. The quality of the hay also is good. The only damage that could be sustained in this direction—the failure of the second crop, and the drying up of the Fall feed—has been, happily, averted by pervading and penetrating rains, which have extended throughout New-England.

There is no apprehension entertained concerning the quantity of dairy produce. It will rather exceed than fall below the average of the best years, and the price of butter and cheese, in a fair open market, under free competition, ought, very soon, to recede considerably from the high figures that now prevail.

The potato crop in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont has suffered extremely, and fields that were early planted have passed beyond the period when any hope of a crop can be realized. But later plantations—and they include three-quarters of the whole—are in a condition to be immensely benefited by the recent favorable weather, and though we shall not have even a good average yield, there will be no potato famine. The decreased consumption under the high prices that are now asked, will, if it continues two months longer, leave a supply of potatoes on the 1st of October equal to any we have had for years.

The grain crops of this section have never been of much account in a commercial point of view, excepting Indian corn, which looks well and promises well. The early varieties have suffered, which makes green corn scarce and high, but their suffering in no way affects the general field crop. The yield will be a moderate average. Oats and wheat will also give a moderate average yield.

These remarks have a general application to all parts of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont. They are the result of conversations had with farmers from every section in these States. Apples which set well in blossom have suffered in very many instances from the canker worm and the drouth, but there will be a good crop of winter fruit. Cranberries on Cape Cod, a prominent locality for this culture, will not yield more than half the usual produce, owing to the appearance of the cranberry worm. In other sections there is no complaint. Onions, a large and promising product of New-England, promise an extraordinary yield.

Recruiting in New-Jersey.

Newark, N. J., Friday, Aug. 5.

The board of chosen freeholders for Essex County held a special meeting to-day, to take action relative to offering bounties for volunteers to fill the quota under the last call. The committee heretofore acting in a similar capacity were instructed to raise money, designate agents to procure recruits, and pay $300 for one-year men, and the same amount to drafted men; also to apply to the Legislature for authority to issue the necessary bonds, with a proviso attached levying a poll tax of five dollars on all voters.

Recruiting in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 5.

The City Councils to-day voted to pay $400 to every volunteer, whether for one, two or three years. This is an increase of $300 over the sum previously paid,

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE SAXONIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The American Question in the House of Commons.

SLIDELL ON A VISIT TO NAPOLEON.

The War in Denmark--Progress of the Peace Negotiations.

THE CONFERENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Cape Race, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton 26th ult., passed this point at 10 o'clock to-day, *en route* to New-York.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news, which is two days later than per the steamship *Africa*, at Halifax, was obtained.

The steamship *Britannia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

Steamship *City of Limerick*, from New-York, arrived out on the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell asked whether the treaties guaranteeing Denmark possession of Schleswig were now invalid. Until that point was settled, it would be impossible to do anything to restore England's influence in Europe.

Lord Granville said the treaty of 1720 was invalid; but the treaty of 1852 was considered binding.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lindsay asked if the Government intended, in concert with other European Powers, to endeavor to bring about a suspension of American hostilities.

Lord Palmerston lamented the sacrifice of life and property in America, but thought at present there was no advantage to be gained by meddling.

The Fortification Bill has been passed.

The Bank of England's rate of discount has been advanced to 7 per cent.

Erie preferred shares declined 3½ per cent.; paid-up shares, 2 per cent.; Illinois Central, ordinary, ½ per cent.; paid-up, 1 per cent.

MR. SLIDELL VISITS THE EMPEROR.

The *Indépendance Belge* says Mr. Slidell left Paris on a visit to Napoleon, at Vichy.

THE CONFERENCE.

The first sitting of the Peace Conference was held on the 26th. Counts Reichburg and Bismark were present. Nothing was known respecting the proceedings.

GERMANY.

The following resolution was unanimously carried in the Stutgard Chambers:

"We solemnly protest against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by the Prussians, and request Government, in conjunction with other States, to oppose this violence with the necessary means for the purpose."

Peace prospects grow more certain.

Harvest intelligence is better.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had received Count Bismark. He will remain in Vienna, and take part in the peace negotiations.

Vienna general correspondence says of the sittings of the conference, that a meeting of the Austrian, Prussian and Danish plenipotentiaries was held on Monday. An interchange of views took place, which may influence future actual negotiations.

ITALY.

The Minister for Public Works had left for Vichy.

PORTUGAL.

The ports of Portugal will be opened shortly for the free importation of grain, in consequence of the scarcity of the harvest.

The next Government loan will be offered to public competition.

TURKEY.

The Porte has closed the Protestant Missionary Establishment, arresting converts. American Missionary Societies were reopened. Protestantism is greatly spreading among Musselmans.

The budget will show a surplus.

CHINA.

Major Gordon's force has been disbanded.

JAPAN.

Quarters have been arranged for the British troops at Yeddo.

The *Saxonia* passed the *Germania* on the 31st, at 4:50, at 50° N., 73° 20′ W. lon.

Commercial Per Saxonia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th, were 14,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet, at unchanged quotations.

Trade Report—The Manchester market is dull and easier.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—The Breadstuffs market is generally dull with a declining tendency. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet at a decline of 2d. ℔ cental, under heavy arrivals; Winter Red. 8s. 8d.@8s. 10d. Corn inactive and declined 6d.@9d. ℔ quarter; Mixed, 30s.

Liverpool Provision Market.—The Provision Market is generally steady. Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report, Beef, quiet and steady. Pork, firm. Bacon, steady. Butter, inactive. Lard, quiet. Tallow, steady.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Ashes, sales small; Pots, 32s. Pearls, 34s. Sugar, quiet and steady. Rice, steady. Coffee, no sales. Linseed, buoyant at an advance of 1s. Linseed Oil, firm. Resin, quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine, firm. Petroleum, quiet and steady.

London Money Market.—Consols closed on the 26th at 89⅞@90 for Money.

The advance of the Bank rate to 7 ℔ cent. had no effect in checking the demand for money.

Confederate Loan, 75 to 77.

At the Paris Bourse French Rentes were quoted at 66f. 10c.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Inman steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. Halcrow, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of July, arrived here yesterday morning. Her news is anticipated, but we have the following interesting correspondence, together with additional details from our files:

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

American Bonds in the German Market—Cordial Feeling Toward the United States—Denmark—Miscellaneous.

Paris, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

During a few days' run into Germany I had occasion the other day to go into the Bourse at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. What I saw there did me good, and is worth talking about. Coming from Paris, where one hears none or little sympathy for the Union cause, where American stocks are not known, and where the Government journals teach the people that the American Government is on the verge of ruin, it was like a sudden change from darkness into light to find one's self in the midst of many hundreds of bankers and brokers screaming themselves hoarse over American stocks, in a place where more American stocks are bought and sold in one day than of all the European stocks combined, and where such an interest is felt in the national cause that the agency of the Erlangers in the Confederate Loan is charged against that house as almost a crime! It did one good, too, to know that these Federal bonds were bought in most part by permanent holders and not by speculators—by people who pay little attention to the fluctuations of the war, because they have confidence in the future of the Union, and find this the best investment for their surplus funds. Nevertheless the "bulls" and "bears" of the Frankfort Bourse speculate largely in these stocks on their own account, and these gentlemen appear to be quite as sensitive to small events as the same class of gentlemen on other Exchanges. Thus a few days ago our efficient and hard-working Consul-General at Frankfort, Mr. Murphy, went on to the Bourse in company with a gentleman connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, and this fact alone, being construed into something favorable for American funds, sent the price up from 45 to 47. So too, at the moment of my visit to the Bourse, also in the company of the Consul-General, there arrived a dispatch from New-York, announcing the resignation of Mr. Chase, and the appointment of Mr. Fessenden, and we were immediately beset by the leading operators to know the meaning of the change and the character and probable policy of the new Secretary. Our favorable representations of the eminent qualifications of the new Secretary ran through the crowd of yelling speculators with great rapidity, and soon it was announced to us that "the Americans" had advanced from 48⅜ to 50⅜. The pains taken by Mr. Murphy to keep the German public well informed on the progress of events in the United States has contributed powerfully to this popularity of American stocks at the leading German Exchange, and we are taught by his efforts how easy it is, with a little well-directed and truthful publicity, to keep public opinion in the right track. In the present situation of affairs at Frankfort, a loan of a hundred millions could be negotiated there by the American Government at a day's notice.

Surprise is expressed in Germany that the people of the United States should show sympathy for Denmark in her struggle with Germany, since so large a proportion of the people of the United States are composed of Germans, and since the interest of the United States is so intimately united with the German people. Germany, they say, is a great and powerful and intellectual nation, *without a navy or the power to build one*, and if the United States or England, or France, had been in their place, they would have fought for taken long ago the Danish peninsula. The Germans deem it their right to possess a navy, and without ports this is impossible. Moreover, the present King of Denmark is a renegade German, who knows very well the rights of Germany upon Schleswig and Holstein, and who, in his secret thought, desires to enter the German Confederation. The Germans say, therefore, with reason, that the sympathy shown by the people of the United States for Denmark is based upon too abstract, too far-sought a principle, in presence of the strong liens which bind the German and American people.

At best, international comity is selfish, and looks only to personal interest, for see with what indifference we regard the sale of the Arman Confederate steamers to the Prussian Government, to be employed in sinking the Danish navy! So long as they are not to go into the hands of the Confederates we do not care, and never ask even whether any principle of international law has been violated or not. They are not to be employed against us. France has not placed herself in the position of an enemy to the United States, and that suffices.

The Confederate agents abroad had conceived a grand combination of events to be brought to bear upon the debate in the British Parliament on the recognition of the South, but they failed of producing their intended effect. The pretended sea-fight off the island of Jersey, was a part of this combination; the grand presentation of Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, to the Pope; the solemn visit of the Cotton Loan holders to Lord Palmerston in Downing-street, under the guidance of Mr. Spence and the hypocritical flag of peace; the visit of Mr. James M. Mason to Downing-street, and finally the solemn articles of the secession journals of London and Paris on the raid into Maryland, which they represented as a grand army corps under Ewell marching to the conquest of Washington and Baltimore, were all intended to operate upon the minds of the members of Parliament and determine a vote in favor of recognition. But it was powder uselessly spent, as you will learn from England.

The play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as originally dramatized from the romance for the Ambigu Comique theatre of this city, but with new and magnificent accessories, has been brought out this week, at the Chateiêt theatre, and is drawing as full houses as the heat will permit. MALAKOFF.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MEDIATION AND RECOGNITION.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 20.

The advocates of British interference in the American war have been very busy of late. It is true that Mr. Lindsay, after repeated delays, finally withdrew his motion for recognizing the Confederate States, but the Conservative organ of the Southern party assures us that he did so *in consequence of a secret understanding with Lord Palmerston, the noble Lord having given a virtual promise to Mr. Lindsay and the Hon. Mr. Mason that he would support such a motion if made hereafter, on condition of its being now withdrawn.* We are not prepared to credit this statement merely because it has been affirmed by the *Morning Herald*, and whatever Lord Palmerston may have said, we have no doubt that more has been made of it than it is worth. A deputation from the Society for the Cessation of Hostilities in America has also had an interview with Lord Palmerston. It was introduced under the virtuous auspices of Lord Clanricarde, and found a disinterested and impartial spokesman in Mr. Spence. The arguments used by this ingenious and eloquent pleader, professed to derive all their force from those considerations of humanity which doubtless weigh more with him than the independence of the South; but he failed to extract anything from Lord Palmerston beyond a pathetic allusion to a "bloody nose," and the usual, "if, however, at any future time," &c. Lord Brougham, the night before last, after a speech in which he advocated the imposition of a differential duty on Cuba sugar, in order to stop the growth of Slavery in that island, renewed his argument for interference in America. The "future time" vaguely mentioned by Lord Palmerston is, according to Lord Brougham, close at hand. It is his belief that "*in the course of the next two months events at the other side of the Atlantic would render it expedient, and, if expedient, desirable, for England and France to use their good offices in endeavoring to put an end to that cruel war between the North and the South which every friend of humanity must deplore.*" Finally, bringing up the rear of these advo-

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Panic in Mining Stocks—Something Drops—Personal Experiences.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Sunday, July 3, 1864.

Have you heard anything strike? The bottom has dropped out, gone, and we are listening to hear where it brings up.

In my last I said things were bad, but I did not think they were going from bad to worse, as they have. Mining stocks have gone completely out of sight, deeper than the depths of the deepest shafts and tunnels of Washoe.

I presume you have learned by telegraph of the dreadful fall and panic in Gould & Curry stock. The excitement still continues, and the price has fallen to $1,500 per foot, and the bears are trying to crowd it lower; but I think it has touched bottom and will probably resuscitate and fluctuate between that price and $2,000, until harmony is restored and peace reigns among the brokers.

As there are quite a number of stockholders of the Gould & Curry in your City, I will give what appears to be the true state of affairs and the present position of the mine. It appears that the mine has been worked, as it now shows, somewhat recklessly, and with a view to the present rather than the future. The quantity of ore taken out has been immense—about 7,000 tons monthly—which has yielded an aggregate of $6,000,000 per annum, and of this only $15.000 has been paid to stockholders; the balance has gone for expenses, waste in working the ore, and the large profits the quartz mills have made out of the ore which has been worked on shares—half net proceeds to mill and half to the mine—out of $75 ore, (person,) the mills have retracted about $48@$50, the remainder has been wasted and gone out in the "tailings." The great mill of the company, which cost over $600,000, has been engaged in working the richest ores, or first and second class. The mills outside have usually been supplied with third class. Some of the richest sulphurets have been shipped to Europe. The company's mill has worked the ore as carefully as they could, but still the loss is great, and the tailings will assay from $40 per ton upward. This immense mass, thousands of tons, has been mostly saved, having run into reservoirs below the mill, and can be worked over again at some future day. The process heretofore used in the mill was the "dry," but there is being added a large number of stamps and full preparations made to work the *wet* process, which is more rapid, a gain of 75 per cent. By this process, which is universally used in working ores of lower grades, say from $30 to $150 can be worked; sulphuret ores of higher value, being more obstinate, require a different method, more chemicals being required. Ores containing free gold without silver in sulphurets, can be worked by the wet process successfully, without any amalgamating pans at all—by using copper-plates coated with mercury—but pans are now almost universal, and the Gould & Curry mill is well supplied with them, and will soon be in a condition to work a large quantity of its lower grade ores that have heretofore been given to the mills. Ore of the value of $60@$75 can be worked at an expense of $12 per ton in private mills—leaving a profit of say $12 50—and many of them work 25 to 30 tons per day. There were 22 mills at work for the company, making in the aggregate a profit of say $200,000 per month out of it. All of this is now to be done away with, and a new system inaugurated. The company's mill will hereafter do most of the work, and as a matter of course, greatly to the profit of the treasury.

The story is that the mine has *given out* and the talk about a "Horse" in the mine seems to prove that there is no more ore to be had. It is time that they have worked out a very rich gallery that has done itself credit, and all that could be expected, as it has furnished thousands of tons, and have come on a stratum of non-paying rock, a barren spot in the mine known in mining lingo as a "Horse," why I know not and I never knew any one that did, but that is the term. As a matter of course this has lessened the supply of ore, but there never was a rich mine anywhere in any country under the sun where similar discouraging strata were not met with. In Gold Hill a year ago the pay ore ran out completely in some of the claims. They sunk shafts to a greater depth, cutting through this barren rock and struck the vein again better than above. It is the history of all mines that the deeper you go the better the ore. The work is being pursued and the "Horse" will be cut through and at a greater depth the ore will undoubtedly be found as good as before; in the meantime other parts of the mine are yielding good ore, sufficient to keep the company's works in operation night and day for a long period yet. Under the new policy inaugurated, a larger dividend could be paid than before, by working just *one-half* the quantity of ore previously worked. Professor Silliman has examined into the matter, and says the mine is good, the ore abundant, and there is no reason why it won't pay many a dollar dividend yet. It is true the dividend this time is low, $50 per foot; but it must be borne in mind all the wages and expenses under the old regime had to come out of the last month's abbreviated receipts. The expenses of the mine have been curtailed in labor alone $800 per day, and other ways at least $1,000 more, quite a dividend of itself.

My advice to those owning stock, is to hold on, and take your chances. It is hardly probable that the stock averages you over $3,500 per foot. There is little doubt about their being able to pay the same, and every chance of double that, but $50 per foot is 12 per cent. per annum on $5,000 say 15 per cent. on $4,000, at which price some have purchased. Don't be scared; 15 per cent. is not so bad. The most unfortunate thing which has occurred in California for years is this panic in the stock of the Gould & Curry. It has, as a matter of course, impaired confidence in our mines,' and will have a tendency to keep capital from seeking investment here which might otherwise have poured in upon us, much to our advantage and the development of the country. We want capital, and can pay a good return for it. The Gould & Curry mine is not all there is or was on this coast. There are plenty of opportunities for profitable investment elsewhere in the country. There are other mines, not yet developed, that can be bought cheap, and you can avoid the rocks on which others split—gain by experience and the mistakes of your predecessors—and as you can purchase mines and manage them your own way, you can be as independent and as economical as you please. The fact is, we have not the capital to handle such a mine as the Gould & Curry. Those purchasing are obliged to go to the Shylocks, who furnish the means at a large margin and high interest, hypothecate their stock and sign a contract, giving the right to the money-lender to sell the securities *without notice*, at his option. The consequence is, the moment there is the least alarm or panic, this stock is thrown upon the market and slaughtered, adding to the panic and distrust. If we had the capital to hold on or buy up the Gould & Curry, it never would have reached its present low figure, but those men who have the judgment have not the money to back it.

To sum it all up, we ask you not to consign us to his Satanic Majesty just yet; we have a hard row to hoe just now; for what between a dry season, no crops, no water to enable miners to wash out their gold—no money—no confidence—we are *not* happy, and to add to the distress one of the heaviest banking institutions has taken this occasion to change their base,—dissolve, reorganize, reconstruct, replenish, accompanied by a notice to everybody to refund,—"Calling in" is the word, everybody pay up. Of course merchants and others must "pony up," and this produces a demand for money, outside. Mining stocks, having no friends, have to suffer, and are and sacrificed indiscriminately.

Bill Ralston sent *me* one of those little, neatly printed notices, inviting me to call down and settle. I called and inquired of him if they had reorganized and had got running the new concern; he said they had. I said, well, I am glad of it, and as you were able to accomplish it without being obliged to wait for me, I think you can stand it a little longer, and I left. As they "still live" I conclude the concern is a good safe one to—owe. I shall not change *my* base, like Mrs. Micawber I will never desert them.

I have made up my mind not to say another word in favor of anything under the sun in the way of mines, for I shall be held responsible by every man, woman and child eastward, who happens to own a share. Don't expect anything and then you will be agreeably disappointed, for the hole where the bottom dropped out is going to be repaired, bridged, mended and made safe, so don't be scared. We are suffering from an attack of financial colic just now, and no wonder we squirm—give us plenty of rain-water and the kinks will all come out—things are a little crooked, and circumstances are a little straightened.

The steamer *Golden Age* arrived safely in tow of the *Golden City*, which ship found her at Acapulco with a broken shaft; and, although belonging to the same company, whose interest it was to get her to this port and save themselves the expense of feeding 1,200 passengers, they charged the modest sum of $100,000 to tow her up—and, for once, I rather sympathize with my old friends, the insurance offices. It looks like sharp practice; and the best proof that they are in earnest is the fact that no man gets his goods from Wells, Fargo without signing an average bond, and depositing 15 per cent. of the value thereof. If the insurance companies are half as sharp as they were when I had my last dealings with them, they will get in a counter-claim. Where's my friend—Jones was his name—that made out such a beautiful set of papers in my case once? He lived just below Pearl then. He can do it; he can claim the cost it would have been to the steamship company to have boarded and lodged 1,200 passengers an indefinite period, that would have doubtless elapsed before they could have got anywhere, or required to send a steamer from here. There's a great deal better chance than they had in my case. I "didn't do nuthin';" it was a plain case of my vessel being dismasted and otherwise damaged. I paid out $7,000 for repairs in Hong Kong. An old, gentleman, with spectacles on the end of his nose, referred me to Jones; said he thought he could fix it. Jones did fix it, and he fixed me, too. He opened an account, commencing with Noah, who was credited with some standing rigging furnished from the ark; there was some complicated business with my grandfather, who was killed in the Revolution. The Emperor of China figured conspicuously in Jones' figuring, and when finally he got down to these modern times he worked faster and finished. I called one day and they were put in my hands by Jones, with the air of a man who thought he had done a duty calling for my gratitude. The result was that Jones had proved that it was too high; that the vessel's new mast was a bowsprit; that she never was in China at all; that I never owned a vessel; that my name was not Norval; that I never had any parients; that it was all a delusion, and accompanied me after the manner of a police officer, to the old gentleman at that insurance office near the Exchange, who read me a moral lecture, made me pay Jones $50 and give my note for $500, the amount they brought me in debt, and dismissed me with an admonition and the usual "may the Lord &c., &c." I recommend Jones in this case if the poor fellow is still in that line. He may have become an army contractor and by this time driving a Brewster & Company four-in-hander in Central Park, in which case I apologize.

I had a great many things to say, but as so large a portion of this has been devoted to mining matters, I won't say them now. I am like Sammy Weller, when I get on that ere grievance I never know when to stop.

I am going out of town for two weeks; going over the Sierra Nevadas into a range of country rich in minerals and great for trout. As the President of the richest mine ever known, which lays very quietly over there waiting for capital to prove it, I go on "offishal" business. My staff of office is one of John Conroy's best fly rods, sent to me by one Burr by name, who has more tackle and catches fewer fish than any man around New-York. The country is new, wild and magnificent; streams full of trout that never heard of Conroy or one of his "flies"—but they will be introduced. Copper veins and gold quartz to be had for the trouble of pacing off the ground and putting up a notice. I would like to take the entire corps of the Times up there and treat them to a new sensation and snow water. The sensation part they would appreciate—the water proviso might not create a favorable impression—they are not "on it."

Podgers.

Substitute for Coal.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to your correspondent, N. W. Riker, in this morning's issue, who "should like to know if there is anything which can be used instead of coal, in the ordinary range and stove," allow me to say that there is something which can be so used, namely, the *solidified peat*, of which a specimen is herewith presented to you.

It is well known that numerous attempts have already been made, especially in Ireland and Germany, to render peat (which abounds in all parts of the world) available as fuel, and though these have hitherto practically failed, hardly any one at all conversant with the subject has ever doubted their ultimate success. The failures have been entirely due to the imperfect manner of preparing the peat. The various modes of air-drying, with and without sheds, compression and condensation, hitherto known, are objectionable on account of the imperfect manner in which they remove the superabundant moisture, the porosity or elasticity of the peat, or the expansiveness of the apparatus, and its working, compared with the bulk and value of their product. These difficulties are believed to have been entirely overcome by a novel and patented process; and that you may the better be enabled to judge, a specimen of the best air-dried peat, *i. e.*, that prepared and condensed in the ordinary manner, is also submitted to your inspection. The contrast between it and that prepared by the new process shows for itself, and it is hoped by the patentees that before many weeks, the New-York market can be amply supplied with this substitute for coal, at a rate which will successfully compete with coal even at ordinary prices.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Views of a Bank Officer on the New Loan.

We give place to the following communication—not as expressing our own views, but as aiding in the elucidation of a question of vital interest to the nation:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is perhaps too much to expect that you will publish a letter in opposition to your expressed opinions, but it is because I thoroughly sympathize with, and admire your politics, that I venture to point out the fallacies of some of your financial views.

I refer to the leader in your issue of the 27th instant, "The Appeal for a New Loan." Mr. Fessenden's circular is in spirit all that could be asked for, and must inspire everybody with a high respect for his character.

But the truth must be met, and will force itself out if we try to conceal it. The loan *will not sell*, at least in amounts sufficient to afford any relief to the Treasury; and for this simple reason, that better bargains may be had in the open market. To expect that capital, in large amounts, seeking investment, will follow any other motive than remuneration, or that it will desert Government loans now in the market to take a fresh loan of the Govergment, on less favorable terms, is a very unsafe reliance indeed. I have to-day purchased certificates of indebtedness at 95½, having a year to run. It will appear from the figures that these pay eleven per cent. interest in currency, and I thus get five per cent. extra interest (above six) in a year, while the new loan pays but three and nine-tenths eatra interest in three years. Again, the five-twenty bonds are sold at 108@109, including gold interest from May 1st, which would give a bond drawing gold from *this date* at about 104. At the present rate of gold, a year's interest would much more than clear off this premium. The coupon sixes of 1881 will show the same result.

The Treasury has been lately notified to pay up some of the temporary loan. It has had no resource but to increase the currency by ten millions in a week, although none of this increase has gone to pay off the army. I should be the last to point out these defects, if they were inherent and necessary to the prosecution of the war, but they are not at all so. Mr. Fessenden believes in the negotiation of a loan; but a loan to do any good must be *taken*, and in large amounts. Mr. Chase tried to negotiate a loan, and invited proposals for 6 per cent., long bonds. But he took the precaution to reserve the right to reject all bids not satisfactory. Of course, nobody bid who was not willing to pay the full market price for the bonds, and the bids did not equal the loan in amount. Mr. Chase, however, saw fit to reject all bids below 104, then offered the balance of the loan at 106, and finding no buyers, invited proposals limited at 104. This was *too* childish, and the first movement of the new Secretary was very properly to withdraw the loan altogether.

You express great tenderness for the credit of the Government, and fear it would be injured by sale of bonds below par. It seems to me that a much greater injury arises from an over-issue of notes till their purchasing power is reduced to one-half or two-thirds. The creditors of the Government have been paid in legal-tender notes and certificates of indebtedness. As these have constantly depreciated, every seller to the Government must charge an extra price to cover this fall, and as the risk is an uncertain one, he requires an extra and constantly increasing guarantee.

The next editorial in the same paper alludes to the price of our bonds in Europe. The last quotation in London is about 42 per cent. Do not you think that this is well known through the country, and pointed at by the disloyal as evidence of the estimation in which our cause is held? Besides it stimulates the efforts of the rebel agents abroad, and gives them apparently well founded reasons for predicting the failure of our efforts. Again, it seems to me to show great injustice as well as want of wisdom to compel our own citizens to take bonds at par and to furnish them to foreigners at a price which pays the same high interest, and, in addition, a discount of more that 50 per cent.

It may seem paradoxical to assert that the credit of our Government would stand better if its bonds were selling at home at a discount of 25 per cent., but such can be shown to be the fact. Suppose the bonds were sold at 75 per cent.; yet if the Government could purchase a barrel of flour at $8, instead of $10; a ton of iron at $45, instead of $60, or a pound of wool at 75 cents, instead of $1, there would be obviously no loss of principal, while the interest would be the same.

The plan I would suggest would be this: I would invite proposals for a loan of one hundred millions of twenty-year bonds, stipulating for payment in four installments fifteen days apart, and would distinctly state that the bonds would be sold without reserve to the highest bidders. Every capitalist in the country would be stimulated by the hope of a bargain. Probably the whole would be taken at or near par. If not, I would offer the balance at the minimum price, and then follow it up by the offer of another loan. It needs but little observation to see that there is an immense amount of capital now absorbed in joint stock speculations, solid and chimerical; in stocks of merchandise of all kinds; in short, in every investment which frightened holders of currency deem better than a total loss.

An adequate inducement would attract a great part of this to Government bonds and nothing else will. The banks now enormously expanded would contract, and not too suddenly, as time would be given for payment on account of the new loan. Their firsst effort would, of course, be to sell Government securities, but the Government, by underselling them, would force them to recur to their loans upon merchandise and stocks. These articles have advanced so steadily for the last three years that buyers felt that no price was too high for profit. If the tide once turned, holders would be as anxious to realize as they had been to invest, and the Government, the great buyer, would save in prices as much or more than it paid in discount. Imported goods would pay a loss, and thus do more to check the evil than the "Women's League" can ever effect. Foreign Exchange would decline, and lastly, but certainly, gold would follow, forced down if not otherwise by imports of specie from abroad. The people finding that the Government had again got control of the markets, would be urged by renewed confidence as well as prices to go into Government bonds.

Finally, if the experiment failed and the bonds would not sell, the Treasury would still have its resource of inconvertible paper, and could *float* its bonds.

In another letter I propose to point out the further advantages that would result from such a course and the immense and growing danger if the course thus far pursued is still persisted in.

July 29, 1864. Reform.

Reception of the Italian Charge.

DIPLOMATIC CIVILITIES—COMPLIMENTARY REMARKS.

From the Washington Intelligencer, July 29.

We understand that the Commander Bertinatti, who for several years past has, with great acceptability, represented the Government of Italy in this country successively as Chargé d'Affaires and Minister Resident, has been raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and that his presentation in that quality took place on Saturday last.

On delivering his credentials, Mr. Bertinatti addressed the President as follows:

President: It is most agreeable to me, President, for the second time during the course of your enlightened Administration, to present to you the letters royal of my august sovereign, which, by successively elevating his mission to the United States, prove to you how great a price he attaches to the cultivation of your good friendship, and how much he feels the importance of maintaining the best relations with the people whose high destinies are confided to you.

While now presenting to you the letter of the King, which credits me as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near you, I cannot forget, Mr. President, that it comes from a Monarch whose constant thought is centred in the happiness of his people, and who has consecrated in the foundation of the Italian Peninsula, with the blessing of Heaven, that supreme necessity of all nations, the same noble and patriotic efforts which you consecrate to maintain and defend in your land, and to maintain and defend with it the free institutions which have presided at the foundation of both of them.

As the interpreter of the wishes of the King, and of his constant prayers for the happiness and prosperity of this land, I shall do all that may depend upon me to foster the relations so happily existing between Italy and the United States, and to render them as intimate as possible in the interest of the two countries; and I feel great pleasure in the hope that my efforts will be crowned with success, if you will extend to me in the future the same benevolence which you have shown me in the past, as also the same confidence which on your part has never been wanting toward me.

To which the President replied:

Mr. Commander Bertinatti: I am free to confess that the United States have in the course of the last three years encountered vicissitudes and been involved in controversies which have tried the friendship, and even the forbearance of other nations, but at no stage in this unhappy fraternal war, in which we are only endeavoring to save and strengthen the foundations of our national unity, has the King or the people of Italy faltered in addressing to us the language of respect, confidence and friendship. We have tried you, Mr. Bertinatti, as a Chargé d'Affaires and as a Minister Resident, and in both of these characters we have found you always sincerely and earnestly interpreting the loyal sentiments of your sovereign. At the same time, I am sure that no Minister here has more faithfully maintained and advanced the interests with which he was charged by his Government. I desire that your countrymen may know that I think you have well deserved the elevation to which I owe the pleasure of the present interview.

I pray God to have your country in his holy keeping, and to vouchsafe to crown with success her noble aspirations to renew, under the auspices of her present enlightened Government, her ancient career, so wonderfully illustrated by the achievements of art, science and freedom.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Washington.

The United States Mail steamship *George Washington*, E. V. Gager commanding, New-Orleans, July 30, 6 days, with mails, merchandise and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co., arrived yesterday. On July 30, 12 midnight, 80 miles from S. W. Pass, signalized steamship *Evening Star*, hence for New-Orleans; 31st, 2 P. M., lat. 26° 18', lon. 85° 57', exchanged signals with steamship *Merrimac*; 3d, 6 P. M., lat. 33° 23', lon. 76° 42', was brought too and spoken by United States gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*. At same time United States gunboat *Quaker City* was in sight.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

THE ENROLLMENT OF ABLE-BODIED MALES.

Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New-Orleans, July 30, 1864.

General Orders, No. 31: 1. All able-bodied males, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within the lines of occupation in the Departments of Arkansas and the Gulf, and the districts east of the Mississippi River, will immediately be enrolled for service in the militia. Neutral foreigners, not being subject to compulsory military service, will be enrolled as a separate class, to be employed whenever necessary, as a local police, or constabulary force.

2. Commanders of districts will establish special commissions to hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service, on account of alienage, or physical disability. The plea of alienage will not be admitted, if the claimant has, at any time, exercised the rights of citizenship, under any general, State, or municipal law, or has, at any time, been in the service of the rebel Government, or in that of any one of the States in rebellion. When any person, enrolled in the militia, has established his alienage, his name will be transferred to the enrollment for police purposes. Any person who may be found physically disqualified for field service, but fit for garrison duty, will be transferred to the battalions to be organized for local service, and no exemptions will be made except in cases of absolute disability.

3. Commanders of departments and districts will establish such regulations as may be necessary for the execution of this order, and determine the circumstances under which this force shall be called into service, and the places and manner in which it will be employed.

4. Deserters from the enemy will not be enlisted or employed in the army. Particular care must be observed in the cases of all persons claiming to be deserters, and, if any doubt exists as to their true character, they will, according to the circumstances of the case, be enrolled, held as spies, or prisoners of war, or sent beyond the limits of this command, but not into the rebel lines.

5. Hereafter, no person who is subject to the rebel conscription laws will be sent, or allowed to go, within the rebel lines. If engaged in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, or otherwise conducting themselves as enemies of the Government, they will be tried for these offences, held as prisoners of war, or sent beyond the limits of this command.

6. The practice of permitting persons in the rebel service to send their families within our lines for greater safety and comfort, has prevailed to a dangerous extent at some points within the limits of this command. Hereafter all such persons will be turned back at the picket lines, or, if they have made their way through them, will be sent back.

7. Refugees in good faith will be received and kindly treated. If destitute, their wants will be supplied, as far as the means under the control of the commanding officer will permit. They cannot, however, be allowed to remain in or about any fort or garrison, where their presence would embarrass military operations, and in all such cases will be furnished with transportation to Cairo, Ill., and subsistence for the voyage. The commanding officer at that place will make the necessary arrangements for the purpose of receiving and caring for these persons, aiding them in securing employment, and indicating to the relief associations such of them as may be in need of assistance.

8. Whenever it may be necessary or expedient to send beyond the lines persons indicated in section 6, the Commander of the district will determine the time and route by which they are to be sent, and will cause them to be collected and sent out under suitable conduct. The practice of giving such persons passes and allowing them to select their own time and route is productive of evil and is prohibited.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

C. T. Christensen, Maj. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

NEGRO TROOPS.

Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, July 28, 1864.

General Orders, No. 29.—Upon the representation of the Major-General Commanding the Department of the Gulf, General Orders No. 17, of the 17th inst., is so far modified as to suspend, with the exceptions hereinafter indicated, the consolidation of the regiments of the Corps d'Afrique, until the 31st of August proximo.

1. The Seventy-ninth Eighty-third, Eighty-eighth and Ninetieth regiments, Corps d'Afrique, will immediately be broken up, and the enlisted men distributed among the remaining regiments of that organization. The medical officers will be assigned, as far as there may be vacancies of the respective grades, to the retained regiments; and the supernumeraries, if there should be any, will be retained in the service until further orders. The other commissioned officers will at once be mustered out of service; but such of them as may desire it, will be examined, and, if approved, will be appointed with their original date, to any vacancies that exist or may occur in the retained regiments.

2. Measures will immediately be taken by the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, under such regulations as he may establish, to fill up the retained regiments by colored laborers from the plantations in this department.

3. The organization of the retained regiments will be the maximum prescribed by the instructions from the War Department, but, under the circumstances of the case, the enlisted men transferred from the disbanded regiments, and the recruits obtained from the colored laborers on the plantations, will be distributed so as to equalize the strength of the retained regiments, and any further consolidation of these regiments that may be necessary will be determined on the 31st proximo.

4. In order to facilitate the examination of the officers of these regiments, the instructions given in General Orders No. 17 are so modified that the field officers will be examined by a Board of Officers, to be assembled in this city; and the company and regimental staff officers by a board composed of at least two field officers of the regiment who have been examined and approved, and a medical officer. It is expected that these examinations will be completed, and the organization of the regiments effected by the 31st of August.

The Commander of the Department of the Gulf will take the necessary measures to give effect to this order. By order of

Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

C. T. Christensen, Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Executive Office, New-Orleans, July 27, 1864.

Whereas, The Convention lately assembled at the city of New-Orleans for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution of the State of Louisiana has ordained: "That immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Governor shall issue his proclamation directing the several officers of this State authorised by law to hold elections, or in default thereof, such officers as he shall designate, to open and hold polls in the several Parishes of the State, at the places designated by law, on the first Monday of September, 1864, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this State in regard to the adoption and rejection of this Constitution; and it shall be the duty of said officers to receive the suffrages of all qualified voters. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot-box a ticket whereon shall be written 'the Constitution accepted' or 'the Constitution rejected.' At the conclusion of the said election, the officers and commissioners appointed to preside over the same shall carefully examine and count each ballot as deposited, and shall forthwith make due return thereof to the Secretary of State, in conformity to the provisions of law and usages in regard to elections."

Now, therefore, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, notifying the qualified voters of the State of the ordinance of the Convention as aforesaid, and further commanding all Sheriffs, Commissioners of Elections, and all officers therein concerned, to notify the people to assemble and vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution upon the aforesaid first Monday of September next, and that the proceedings be conducted and returns thereof be made as ordained in said Constitution.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the city of New-Orleans, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1864, and the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

J. MADISON WELLS.

By the Governor:

S. Wrotnowski, Secretary of State.

FROM PENSACOLA.

GEN. ASBOTH ON AN EXPEDITION.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 28.

We have direct information from Pensacola that on the 19th inst. Gen. Ashboth, with a force comprising the Seventh Vermont, Eighty-second United States Colored Infantry, First Florida Cavalry, dismounted, and Company M, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, together with the First Florida Battery, moved out from Pensacola to coöperate with a raiding force from Sherman, which was operating against the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad. On the next day he encountered a rebel force composed of Companies G, E and I of the Third Alabama Regular Cavalry, numbering 350 men, strongly fortified at Camp Gonzales, fifteen miles from Pensacola. After a plucky fight of a half hour the rebels ran, leaving as spoils to the victors the regimental flag, all their official papers, a considerable quantity of camp and quartermaster's stores, 17 horses with equipments, 18 sabres, 18 guns, a large quantity of ammunition, and 23 head of cattle.

Gen. Ashboth continued his march, intending to burn a trestle work on the railroad, near the Escambia River, but receiving information that Sherman's force had accomplished its work without its assistance, he returned to Pensacola.

A MILITARY WEDDING.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, July 30.

The marriage of Maj. H. M. Porter, Assistant Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans, to Miss Nina Fremont, was solemnized last night at Christ Church, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly.

The company began to arrive before 8 o'clock, and before the arrival of the bridal party the church was thronged with spectators. While the company were assembling, Mrs. Muse performed an elegant *pot pourri* on the organ in which the national Anthems were chastely mingled with snatches from operatic marches.

The bridal pair were attended to the altar by Capt. Porter, brother to the groom who acted as "best man," and Miss Minnie Banks, Col. Wilson and Miss Fisher, Capt. DeRussey, and Miss Courtney, Major Walker and Miss Henling, and by Mr. Wilcox and Miss Flanders. Maj. Porter and his military friends were clothed in full dress uniform with epauletts, sabres and swords.

The service was performed by Rev. Mr. Chubbuck, all the Episcopal clergy in the city having seats within the rails. The ceremony being ended, the newly wedded pair and their escort retired to the vestry, while the choir, under the direction of Mr. Morse, sang an anthem selected from the hundredth Psalm. As the company were dispersing, a voluntary, composed of variations upon the theme "America," was played on the organ.

After service at the church the bridal party went to the residence of Mrs. Banks, where they received the congratulations of their friends, among whom we noticed nearly all the civil and military distinguished now sojourning in New-Orleans. The ceremony of blessing the bridal cake was performed with much beauty and modesty by Rev. Dr. Newman.

REBEL CRUISERS.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 28.

The following information comes to us from the West Rigolets Station, and is entirely reliable:

"The United States light-house tender *Martha*, Capt. Williams, bound from Pass-L'Outre, to the East and West Rigolets Light Station, with materials for the repairs of those places, was captured by a rebel launch, manned with twenty-two men, on the morning of the 19th inst., in Chandeleur Sound, who, after stripping her of her rigging, and all of her cargo that they could carry away on a small fishing-schooner, (a prize of the day before,) set fire to and destroyed her. Her crew was carried by the pirates into Bay St. Louis, thence about seven miles up Wolf River, when they proceeded to take the men to Mobile by land. Capt. Williams, who was accompanied by his little son, managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and effect his escape into the woods, and upon getting back to the river procured a small boat, and after many difficulties arrived at Fort Pike.

The pilots at the mouth of the Mississippi River say they are afraid to venture out, on account of the presence of these armed rebel launches.

Obituary.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 28.

With feelings of sorrow and regret we announce the death of our estimable and respected citizen and merchant, George H. Wilder. Mr. Wilder was a native of Lancaster, Wercester County, Massachusetts. He established himself in business in our city in April, 1863. He attained in his short career an honorable and elevated standing, as well as highly successful and lucrative results in his business. On the organization of the National Bank of this city, he was elected as one of the managers, and he bid fair to occupy the highest position in mercantile circles.

He died at the early age of 28 years, after an illness of some days' duration, originating in dysentery, and terminating in pernicious fever. He leaves a wife, who left here a few weeks since for the North, and several relations in the place of his nativity. He resided in Galveston, Texas, for some time previous to his establishing himself in this city.

The French in Mexico.

A LETTER FROM MAXIMILIAN TO HIS MINISTER OF STATE.

The Emperor Maximilian has addressed the following letter to his Minister of State:

My Dear Minister, Velasquez de Leon:

Impelled as we are by an ardent desire for the welfare of this Empire, which has entrusted to our management its affairs, we have judged it immediately necessary that various commissions, consisting of persons truly interested in the prosperity of the country, and possessing proper acquirements, should be formed, whose duty it shall be to study its wants as well as its elements of wealth, and who, examining all its branches, shall propose measures of reform in the different departments of the public administration.

And as all these departments are constituent parts of the organization of a Government, and as they respectively contribute to the welfare of the people, each deserving particular care, it is incontrovertible that the public treasury, which is the most important of them all, is deserving of the most attention.

Therefore we have thought it proper to resolve that a commission shall be convened immediately, whose duty shall be to assiduously employ itself in a close inquiry into the actual condition of the treasury, and to examine into those causes that, independently of the civil war, have contributed to make its expenditure exceed its receipts. It will be also the duty of the proper commission to examine into those reforms in taxes which have been submitted for our approbation, and on the adoption of reforms in the tax system, so as to prevent those evils which would result from the suppression of any just impost which time and custom should have made already acceptable to the people.

As the best system of taxes is that formed in accordance with the peculiar circumstances, wants and customs of a country, none of those adopted in other countries should be made use of, except those which may not be difficult of execution, bearing in mind that the enlightenment and prosperity of these countries have enabled them to perfect their own system of taxes.

The commission will bear in mind that the intervention of authority will not weigh heavily on the representatives of public wealth, and with this end in view it should avoid all formular or useless experiments, so that the spontaneous activity of the people alone should decide the action of the Government in its protective faculties, especially when it possesses guarantees of order and respect for property.

The duties on imports being the greatest revenue of the empire, and that which affects at the same time its relations with friendly Powers, the commission will seriously examine into its workings. It should be composed of men who, to their personal interests, should unite a practical knowledge of agriculture and industry. It should endeavor to conciliate as much as possible, and with justice, the several interests of a country in which abound in such great variety the elements of wealth.

We have seen that taxes on our interior commerce form an important part of the system in force. The commission will carefully study the regulations concerning the revenue laws and the division of the country into tax-districts, in order to ascertain if these laws should be of a nature to paralyse commerce. In such a case it will propose that reform in the Custom-house which it may judge necessary.

The commission, after having developed its suggestions on ordinary imposts, will make due distinction between general, local and municipal taxes, and must direct its efforts to the proper consideration of these accidental or extraordinary cases, as the sale of untilled lands, loans, &c.

The necessary information about the exact value and extension of these lands not being in the possession of the Government at present, and this information being essential data for promoting and advancing the colonization of the country by industrious immigrants, it shall propose such rules and regulations as may be necessary to obtain that information.

With regard to loans, it shall collect all necessary information as to the lands owned by the nation, which will help to increase the moral guarantee offered to subscribers to this loan.

Mexico, as is the case with other nations, which have passed through a series of vicissitudes and trials, has been obliged to run into debt. This state of affairs has been caused by loans or indemnifications which are made the matter of claims by subjects of friendly Powers, and the failure in fulfilling contracts and damages suffered during the revolutionary times of the country. The commission will especially take into consideration the examination of claims and the settlement of domestic and foreign debts.

It will equally examine and suggest what is proper in regard to contracts and laws of mines, as well as into the leases of mines and sales of public buildings.

The public treasury having so much interest in railway contracts and grants for telegraphs, as well as in all enterprises which it ought to undertake, as well as for the imposts which are rendered necessary by these provisions, as well as by the increased revenue which will be produced by free ways of communication with the development of the public wealth, greatly increasing production and consumption, the commission will devote its attention to the examination of the facts in this respect, and in considering these things which conduce to the improvement of these branches, proposing opportune reforms and works which, in their judgment, ought to be undertaken; and without forgetting the indispensable improvement of the Post-office, in the present state of that department, while the railroads of the country are not sufficiently extended over so vast a territory, and placed within the reach of all the people of the empire.

The commission will also take care of the regulation of the monetary system, as well as of weights and measures. It will consider the plans and definitive settlement of salaries and pensions, so that the necessary payments may be made accordingly.

In short, an equal and proportional impost among the contributors being arranged in such a manner that the fountains of wealth shall not be disturbed, whilst the public expenses shall be conducted with all possible economy, the commission will be able to form the complete ways and means of imports and exports, dividing them into chapters, and furnishing at the same time the necessary forms for all the documents that may bear relation to them.

It seems to us unnecessary that we should recommend to you that the commission should devote all its attention toward equalizing the resources of the Treasury with its expenditure, so as to avoid the deficit which would result from a contrary course, providing the means for covering this expense in case of an extraordinary and unforeseen expenditure, so that a regular and sustained system of finance might be perfectly reëstablished.

As it is necessary to transfer the accounts of the collection and distribution of the public property to the decision of a tribunal composed of persons of probity, possessed of the necessary information, the commission will take upon itself the arrangement and organization thereof, taking care that it shall be independent and free from all influence or direction of any kind whatever.

The commission which is here spoken of shall meet on the 1st day of August next. It will be formed of notable persons of this capital whom we will select, and of one representative for each section of the various departments. For the election of the last named the political prefects will cause a meeting to be held without the loss of time, with the aid of the representatives of commerce and mining, of agriculture and other industrial pursuits, without further direction from the authorities, so that the election may proceed with the fullest liberty.

With the object of facilitating its operations, the commission shall be divided into sections, or subdivisions, which shall present their duties on the subjects referred to, authorizing them to request all the information and facts which they may believe necessary for the proper information of the applicants.

As the solvency of a public treasury is of vital importance, it is necessary to proceed immediately in that matter, not only for the interest of the treasury, but also on account of the very large number of persons who, in the meantime, are compromised in their capital and welfare. You will, therefore, as soon as possible, cause the members of this commission who may be in the capital to assemble as soon as practicable, so that they, as far as possible, advance their labors during the month and before the general meeting.

MAXIMILIAN.

Soldiers' Bounties.

In answer to a letter of inquiry from the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in regard to payment of bounties provided by section 4, of act of July 1, Mr. Comptroller Brodhead has issued the following instructions:

"Section 4, act of July 1, 1864, provides that 'persons hereafter enlisted into the naval service or Marine Corps during the present war shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if enlisted in the army.'

By this act, whatever bounty is provided for enlistment in the army is due to persons enlisting into naval service or Marine Corps, neither more nor less, else it would not be, as the law requires, 'the same.'

The army bounties of $300 and $400, formerly provided for new recruits and veterans, respectively, having, under joint resolution of March 3, 1864, ceased to be authorized after the 1st of April, 1864, the only bounty allowed by law for enlistments in the army thereafter was that of $100, under section 5, act July 22, 1861, until the act July 4, 1864, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, should take effect.

The bounties provided by the last-mentioned act, though referred in terms to volunteers alone who shall enlist under calls which the President was authorized to make, are yet made applicable to men enlisted in the regular forces, by section 5, Act July 28, 1861, which enacts that they shall be entitled to 'the same bounties in every respect as those allowed or to be allowed to volunteers.

Soldiers volunteering under this call on or after its date, July 18, and on or before the 5th day of September, will be entitled to $100, $200 and $300, respectively, for enlisting for periods of one, two and three years. The President having limited the time of volunteering, under his call of July 18, to fifty days, as he was authorized to do by section 3, act Feb. 24, and ordered a draft of 100 per cent. over the number thus required to fill up the call of 500,000, the payment of bounty under the act of July 4, will then cease, unless other calls from the President should be made.

The law provides for the payment of this bounty to volunteers in three equal installments, and the same rule should be applied to enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps. Being made payable only after the soldier is actually mustered into service, it should be paid (not credited) to the sailor or marine, after he has been accepted and is actually in the service.

It is the prerogative of the Navy Department to designate the recruiting or other disbursing officer who shall make these payments. It will be observed that the act of Feb. 24 does not provide for payment to heirs of a deceased sailor or marine, of any portion of the bounty remaining unpaid at his death. It is therefore to be regarded as a personal gratuity limited to the sailor or marine himself. Congress not having provided for its transmission to his heirs, as in other cases, it is fair to imply a prohibition, and the more so as his interest in prizes captured descends to his legal representatives.

The bounty will, of course, be paid in installments as directed by the law, one-third at the expiration of half the term of service, and the remainder on completion of the term."

Work for the Contrabands.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

The following order was recently issued and put in force:

Headquarters Northern Department, Columbus, Ohio, July 23, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 142.—It having been brought to the notice of the Commanding-General that large numbers of contrabands are reporting from day to day to the military authorities at Covington and Newport, Ky., asking for employment and protection, and who, being under eighteen or over forty-five years of age, or for some physical disability, are unfit for military service; now, therefore, it is ordered that all such persons as are able to perform profitable labor for the Government in any of the different departments, and whose services are needed, shall not be delivered up or returned to their masters, but shall be given employment in such different departments as require their services, at fair wages. When masters make claim to any of this class of persons, certificates shall be given by the officer having these persons so employed, showing that such person or persons are so held and employed by the Government, after it has been conclusively shown by the claimant that he is entitled to the services of the persons claimed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

C. H. Potter, A. A. G.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY.

The Seventy-seventh New-York State National Guard.

The following order was issued yesterday by Col. Thomas Lynch, and is of much interest to all members of the regiment who are not now present with their commands:

Headquarters Seventy-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1864.

Special Orders No. 23.—The following officers of this regiment are hereby detailed for special duty at New-York City: Capt. Edward T. Murphy and Lieuts. Brady and Martin. They will forward all non-commissioned officers and privates, not now on duty, to the headquarters, Elmira, N. Y., where the regiment is now encamped: and they will also cause the arrest of all delinquents who may fail to report in due time at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, between Houston and Prince streets, to the officer in command.

The senior officer will apply for transportation to Gen. Dix.

By order of Col. THOMAS LYNCH.

John B. Brady, Adjutant.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.

The quota of the Second Congressional District, by wards and towns, is as follows:

Sixth Ward	589	Eighteenth Ward	129
Eighth Ward	200	New-Lotts	121
Ninth Ward	546	Flatbush	59
Tenth Ward	771	Flatlands	25
Twelfth Ward	318	New-Utrecht	87
Fourteenth Ward	341	Gravesend	35
Sixteenth Ward	622		
Seventeenth Ward	283	Total	4,1[illegible]

Recruiting at the Provost-Marshal's office of the Third District goes on as briskly as ever. Yesterday, about 40 men were passed.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment Militia, of this city, have gone to Elmira to guard the rebel prisoners at that place; so also have Companies B and E, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. The remainder will march on Wednesday next.

The Nineteenth Regiment is expected here [illegible]

Most of the men have reënlisted. After leaving Brooklyn, three years ago, they went to Key West, where they were stationed for a long time. They then joined Gen. Banks' army in Louisiana, and participated in several battles in the Teche country. Recently they were transferred to Maryland, where they participated in the battle of Monocacy. The Common Council have ordered a reception for all reënlisted veterans.

Naval Affairs.

HOW LOCAL WAR-STEAMERS PROGRESS.

Since the great fleet of war-vessels, which some months ago was in course of construction in this neighborhood, has been diminished by the completion of several craft, those that remain are not so frequently brought into notice. The great steamship *Dunderberg*, the iron steamers building at Greenpoint and Jersey City, the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, the great double-turreted Navy-yard armored ships, the immense first-class fast wooden steam frigates, and a few of the light-draft monitors still occupy the attention of builders.

The *Dunderberg* is now in a promising condition for being floated off the stocks. She could, as already stated, have been launched months ago, were it not for the backward state of the machinery. It would be only the most commonplace occurrence if this vessel were successful, since she was designed by W. H. Webb.

The *Dictator* is ready for sea, and could go to-night on urgent business, if necessary, but will not leave port for some days. The *Puritan* is going steadily ahead, and will be ready when she is finished. These ships are without any possibility of doubt, the most formidable defensive iron-clads in the world. The great Navy-yard ships *Miantonomah* and *Kalamazoo* are being pushed forward with alacrity. The former is nearly complete, a great deal of work has to be done on the latter yet. The fast steam frigates *Idaho, Wampanoag, Mattaunska*, and others, are in a forward state, considering the difficulty and the expense attending the acquisition of first-rate mechanics. As far as relates to the light draught monitors, nothing is known except that they are wanted, but the exact disposition to be made of those now in this locality, we know not. Both of the iron double-enders are launched, one at Mr. Rowland's, Greenpoint, the other at Messrs. Fuss, Jersey. The iron-clad *Mahopac*, at the yard of the latter, will be soon commissioned. On the whole, the business goes on satisfactorily forward, and looks as if it would end well.

The American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., William B. Crosby, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair, assisted by Benj. L. Swan, Esq., Vice-President.

Rev. Joseph T. Duryea read the third chapter of Proverbs and offered prayer.

Six new auxiliaries were recognized, of which four are in Western Virginia, one in Ohio, and one in Missouri.

Encouraging accounts continue to be received from Western Virginia. The reorganization of the society at Brownsville, Texas, was announced.

Communications were received from E. H. Porter, Esq., President of the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society, returning thanks for books for the rebel army, and showing the arrangements made for the distribution of them; from Mr. P. R. Hunt, Madras, in regard to agency in India, and sending his fiscal and book account; from Rev. S. L. Baldwin, of the Methodist mission at Fun Chau, China, sending the fiscal and book account of that mission; from Thomas E. Sunderland, Lima, Peru, returning thanks for a grant of books, and giving account of their distribution; from Rev. A. G. Simonton, Rio de Janeiro, as to agency of this Society in Brazil; from Rev. Dr. Bergne, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in regard to the old Slavic and the Slavic and Bulgarian Testaments, and the translation of the Bible into the Azerbijan Turkish language; from Rev. Dr. Perkins, Oroomiah, on the latter subject, and in regard to an agency for this Society in Persia; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, in regard to electrotyping the Arabic Scriptures, recommending that the old Slavic Testament and the Slavic and Bulgarian Testaments be electrotyped at the Bible House, and other matters; from Rev. L. H. Gulick, Honolulu, Secretary of the Hawaiian mission, returning thanks for resolution of the board to electrotype the Hawaiian Family Bible, and as to arrangements for reading the proof-sheets.

Grants of books were made to the American S. S. Union; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions in the Benga language; to the American and Foreign Bible Society; to the American Bethel Society; to the U. S. Christian Commission, for the Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico and New-Orleans; to the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society for the trans-Mississippi rebel army and citizens; and books to the value of $600 to supply new and destitute counties in Iowa, with eight volumes in raised letters for the blind. The number of volumes donated this meeting was 60,367, besides the $600 worth for Iowa.

Agents were appointed for the Army of the Potomac and that of the Cumberland.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draw up a suitable expression of the sentiments of the Board on the decease of Hon. Joseph C Hornblower, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents of the Society, presented their report, which was adopted.

Arrest of a Substitute Broker—A Wide-awake Policeman.

At a late hour on Thursday afternoon a case of much interest just at this time, when the business of substitute brokers is so brisk in this City, occurred in the Second Ward. Policeman Hiram B. Ferguson, of the Second Precinct, in citizens dress, was passing along William-street, when he was accosted by a substitute broker named John W. Chapman. From all the testimony in the case, it appears that the latter supposed the officer to be a countryman, just arrived in the City, and with this idea he asked him if he did not wish to enlist. If he wished to serve his country, now was his time. The broker would take Ferguson to Philadelphia, where he could enlist and receive a bounty of $500; at the same time he, the broker, would be benefitted to the amount of $150. The broker also said that if he, Ferguson, was smart, he could desert and return to this City, after getting his bounty money in Philadelphia, by paying $100; that he had taken several men on there, and the affair had been managed in that way. Chapman said that one day last week he took five men to Philadelphia and enlisted them there; that after they were sworn in and had received their bounty, they managed to escape and return to this City before he did. Officer Ferguson, after listening awhile to the inducements held out to him by Chapman, said he would go on to Philadelphia with him, and it was arranged that they were to meet at the Jersey City Ferry in time to take the evening train for Philadelphia. The officer meantime proceeded to the Station-house, and laid the whole case before Capt. Mills, who instructed him to meet Chapman pursuant to appointment. The two accordingly met, and just as they were about going on board the boat at the foot of Cortlandt-street, officer Wildey, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who had been posted on the subject, made his appearance and took Chapman into custody. The latter was taken before Superintendent Kennedy at Police Headquarters and locked up for the night. Yesterday Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs without bail.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, this afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March.........H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture "Le Part du Diable".........Auber
3. Song, "Why do I Weep for Thee?".........Wallace
4. Quick March "El Dorado".........Fairbach

PART II.

1. Schiller, "Fest March".........Meyerbeer
2. Overture, "Jubel".........Von Weber
3. Aria O'Cara and Polonaise, "Son Vergen Vesosa," from Puritana.........Bellini
4. Grand Selection from "La Gazza Ladra".........Rossini

PART III.

1. Medley Quick Step, "Welcome Home".........Downing
2. Waltz, "Star of Hope".........Lanner
3. Ferzetto and Chorus, from "Der Freyschutz".........Von Weber
4. "Les Frauvettes" Polka.........Bosquet

National Pot Pourri

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Croton Department Contracts.—The other day bids were opened at the Croton Department for six different jobs of laying Belgian pavement, and Christopher Keyes was the successful bidder for all of them. The following shows each job, the number of competitors for it, and the price at which Mr. Keyes takes it:

Where to be Laid.	No. of Bids.	Price.
East Broadway, except between railroad tracks	4	$22,972 25
Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues	2	6,121 72
Forty-first-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues	4	3,353 92
Gramercy-place, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets	3	1,301 48
Gore on Centre, at intersection of Reade street	2	1,005 40
South-street, except between railroad tracks, from Oliver-street to easterly line of Pier No. 35	4	1,980 00

Charged with Violating the Enlistment Act.—A German musician residing at No. 22 East Broadway, named Gustav Gebert, was arrested yesterday by Officer Lippman, of the Sixth Precinct, charged with a violation of the enlistment law. Louis Williams, of West Thirty-ninth-street, testified that on the 26th day of May last, he had an interview with the prisoner at No. 27½ Chrystie-street, during which the latter offered to procure for Williams a situation as hospital steward, about eight miles from this City, and to give him a bounty of $365. Williams accepted the offer, and under the impression that he was about to be taken to the hospital above referred to, he embarked on a boat, and after various experiences, he finally found himself in the City of Boston, where he was enlisted in the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. When Williams signed the enlistment papers, he supposed it was for a position as hospital steward. On the 16th of June last Williams was discharged from his regiment for physical disability. He alleges that Gebert failed to pay him any portion of the $365. Justice Hogan committed the accused to answer.

Drowned.—Henry F. Deicklhoff, a lad 6 years old, was found in the dock at the foot of Chambers-street, North River. Deceased fell into the water on Tuesday last, while playing on the pier. His parents reside at No. 174 Chambers-street. ....The body of an unknown man, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found in the water at the foot of Laight-street. Deceased was about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dressed in shaggy olive colored coat, plaid vest, white shirt, black pants and boots....The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water on Thursday last, at Pier No. 26 East River. He was 5 feet 6 inches high, had sandy whiskers and hair, also a moustache. He was dressed in a white coat, muslin shirt, brown pants and shoes. The body had been in the water about a week. Age about 40 years.

National Telegraphers' Union.—The National Telegraphers' Union Association hold their second annual session in Philadelphia the coming month of September. An election of delegates from this district, held in this City last evening, resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen:

W. Steinhoff, Esq., Western Union Telegraph Company.

J. W. Burnham, Esq., Metropolitan District American Telegraph Company.

Geo. Warren, Esq., American Telegraph Company.

L. H. Smith, Esq., American Telegraph Company.

A Horse-Thief in Custody.—Chas. Edwards, *alias* Miller, has been arrested by Detective McDougall, of this City, on the charge of having stolen from Messrs. Ransom & Barker, livery-stable keepers, of New-Haven, Conn., a horse and carriage, valued at $500. He obtained the property a few days since, on the pretence of wishing to ride a short distance into the country, and afterward sold the same for less than half its value. The prisoner is about 40 years old, and a man of fine address. He has been sent to Connecticut for trial.

Another Dishonest Domestic Caught.—Mary Newman, late a domestic in the employ of Mr. Perez Friedenberg, of No. 459 West Twenty-third-street, was arrested yesterday by officer Foley, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with having stolen from her employer $168 worth of clothing and jewelry on the 28th of July last. Mary was taken before Justice Ledwith, and committed in default of $500 bail. She admitted having stolen the property, and said that a portion of it was at a house in Eighth-avenue, where it was found.

A Launch.—At 11:30 A. M. on Saturday, will be launched from the shipyard of S. M. Simonson, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, East River, the steamboat *Orient*, built for C. Vanderbilt, and intended to ply on Long Sound. She is 1,600 tons burden. Her engines are now in course of construction at the Allairr Works.

LAW REPORTS.

A Warning to Substitute Brokers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Dennis Riley plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to be confined in the City Prison for 30 days. His Honor said that there were certain circumstances in this case which could not be made public, but which had induced him to award so light a sentence.

Henry McCort, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

William Lewis plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Riley, guilty of a similar offence, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Sarah Turney plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Annie Smith, guilty of same crime, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Matthew MacAbeer plead guilty to an assault and batter, and was permitted to enlist in lieu of going to prison.

Abraham D. Gray and Charles R. McDonall were indicted under the act of the last Legislature to prevent recruiting in this State for other States. It was charged that the prisoners enlisted in this City a man named Charles Davenport, proposing and intending to take their recruit to Boston, Mass. These men were arrested on the information of Davenport, and plead guilty to the indictment. Yesterday morning they were brought up for sentence. After some remark upon the case by District-Attorney Hall, his Honor said, that as this was the first case under this law, and consequently the first offence of the prisoners, and as they had already been two months in prison, he would sentence each of them to fifteen days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100 each. His Honor said that this light sentence would be no precedent in future cases, but after this warning any man convicted of enlisting recruits for the purpose of taking them out of the State, would be punished with the utmost severity.

The highest fine in this case is $1,000, and one-half of it is given to the party giving information to procure a conviction. The Court adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 5, 1864.

$8,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	106	100	N. Y. Cen. R.....c	131
20,000	do..........	105⅞	400	Erie Railway.....	112⅞
25,000	do..........	105¾	300	do..........	112¾
43,000	U. S.6s,5-20s..C.	108	200	do.........b10	113⅛
10,000	do..........	108⅛	100	do.........b30	113⅜
65,000	do..........	108¼	124	Erie Pref........	111
50,000	do..........	108⅜	400	Hud. Riv. R.......	131½
25,000	do..........	108¾	400	Reading R.........	137
24,000	do.........b3	109	100	do..........	136⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s. '81..R.	105¾	500	do..........	136¾
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	106⅜	150	Chi. & Alt. R......	97
5,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	94⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.......	140
6,000	do..........	94¾	100	do.........b10	140
36,000	do..........	94⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R...	90⅝
3,000	N. C. State 6s...	60	100	do..........	90⅝
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do..........b5	90⅝
	Pac. R.........	73	100	do..........	90¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	161	100	do.........b10	90¾
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51⅜	300	do..........	90¾
10,000	do.........b30	52⅜	600	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	129⅜
10,000	do..........	52	200	Clev. & Pitts. R...	113¼
5,000	M.C.8sCo. 1stM.		300	do..........	113⅜
	Sk. Fd. B.......	137	500	do..........	113⅜
4,000	do..........	137⅛	116	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
5,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.	103	450	Chi. & N. W.......	57⅛
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	114	100	do..........	57⅜
5,000	Miss.& Mo. L.G.	64	100	do..........	57¾
2,000	Mar. 2d M. B...	63	400	do..........	57⅞
10,000	At.& G. W. 1stM		100	do.........b15	58
	Ohio Div........	99	50	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91¼
50	B'k Commonw'lth.	101⅜	200	do.........b10	92
25	Merch. Ex. Bank..	98	100	do..........b5	91⅜
6	Del. & H. C. Co....	209⅜	200	do..........	91⅜
100	Canton Co.......	38	400	Chic. & R. I. R...	114⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pref...	61	100	do..........	114½
400	do..........	61¼	100	do.........b10	114⅝
300	do..........	61⅜	100	Ch., B. & Quin....	131
100	Mar. Min. Co....	48	100	P., F. W. & C....	115⅞
100	do..........	47⅜	250	do.........s10	116
100	do..........	47⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. R....	63¼
100	Atlantic M.S.S.Co.	178⅜	100	do.........b15	63⅜
100	do..........	179	200	Quick. Min. Co....	80⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S.6s. '81..C.	106¼	100	Mich. Cen. R......	139¼
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	110	150	M. S. & N. I......	89⅜
10,000	do..........	109⅜	200	do..........	89⅜
50,000	do..........	109⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. G...	140
5,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		400	Chi. & N. W......	57
	Oct. & April.	107⅛	200	do..........	57¼
5,000	do..........	107	200	do.........b10	57½
4,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	94⅜	100	Ill. C.R. Scrip....	129
20,000	do..........	94⅜	300	do..........	129⅛
20,000	do..........	94⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	112⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	51⅜	200	do.........b10	112¼
10,000	do.........s30	51	500	do..........	112
10,000	do..........	51	500	Chi.& N.W.Pref...	91
100	Canton Co.......	37⅛	100	do.........b10	91¼
500	Cumb. Coal Pref..	59	200	Cle. & Tol. R.....	133
300	Erie Railway.....	112⅛	200	Chic. & R. I. R....	113
100	do.........b30	113	150	do..........	112¾
200	Hud. River R.....	131	83	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	130⅜
100	do.........s30	131	300	P., Ft. W. & C....	114⅜
500	Reading R........	135⅜	100	do.........b10	115
800	do..........	135¼	100	do..........	114⅝
900	do..........	135	100	do.........b10	114¾
200	do.........b10	135¼			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..C.	109	400	Chi. & R. I. R....	114¼
10,000	Ohio & M. C....	52	200	do..........b3	114⅜
20,000	do..........c	52	200	do..........b3	114½
10,000	do.........b10	52¼	100	do.........b10	114⅜
800	Erie Railway.....	112⅜	200	do.........b10	114⅝
300	do..........s3	112⅝	100	do..........c	114½
100	do..........b5	112¾	300	Chic. & N. W.....	57⅜
100	do.........bnw	112⅞	200	do.........b10	58
300	do..........c	112¾	200	do..........c	57¾
100	do..........b3	112¾	100	do..........s3	57¾
200	Hudson Riv. R.s3	131¾	100	do..........	57⅞
100	do..........c	131⅜	400	Chi. & N.W.Pref..	91¾
100	do..........b5	131¾	100	do.........b10	91⅝
200	do..........	131¾	600	do..........	91⅜
200	Reading R........	136⅜	100	do..........c	91¼
200	do..........c	136⅜	200	P., F. W. & C....	115¾
300	do..........	136½	100	do.........b10	116
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	90⅜	500	Cum. Coal Co....	60
300	do..........s3	90⅜	400	do..........c	60
100	do..........c	90⅛	200	Quicks. M. Co....	80⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	129⅝	200	do..........c	80
300	do..........c	129¾	50	do..........	80
200	do.........b10	130	100	Mariposa M. Co...	46⅞
600	Cleve. & Pitts....c	113⅞	100	do..........c	46¾
300	do..........b3	114	100	do..........s3	46¾
200	do.........b10	114¼	50	do..........c	46⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$500	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	109	100	M. S. & N. I. R.b3	89⅝
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51	500	Chi. & R. Isl......	113⅞
200	Erie Railway.....	112¾	100	do..........b3	113¼
100	do..........s3	112¼	100	P..Ft.W. & C.....	115
100	Hud. Riv. R....s3	130	200	do..........b3	115
100	Reading R........	134⅜	200	Chic.&N.W.R...	57
400	do..........	134¼	100	do.........bnw	57
200	do..........	134	400	Chi.&N.W.Pr..b5	91
200	do..........s3	134	100	do..........	90⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	129	100	Cum. Coal.....s3	58¼
50	do..........	128⅞	100	do..........	58¼
200	Clev. & Pitts...s3	112	200	Quick. M. Co.....	80
100	do..........b3	112	100	do..........b3	80
100	do..........s3	111⅞	100	Mariposa M. Co...	46⅝
600	do..........	112	600	Can Co. Co......	4¼
200	do..........	112⅛			

Friday, Aug. 5—P. M.

The following is the progressive increase of the Public Debt of the United States, of all sorts, for the past seven weeks, or from the 14th of June to the 2d of August, 1864, inclusive, say 50 days:

	Principal.	Interest.
June 14	$1,719,395,168	$71,699,730
June 21	1,729,586,253	72,737,416
July 5	1,792,867,040	73,425,246
July 12	1,795,033,569	73,752,554
July 18	1,796,203,366	74,758,947
July 26	1,805,523,564	73,650,529
Aug. 2	1,827,492,170	76,418,035
Increase, in fifty days		$108,097,002
Average per diem		2,161,940

The foregoing sums *include the unpaid requisitions* on the Treasury, less the available balances in the Treasury at the time. In the last three weeks these items have not materially varied:

July 12. Requisitions	$88,567,000
Cash on hand	12,114,508
Difference included in Public Debt	$76,452,492
Aug. 1. Requisitions	$88,360,000
Cash on hand	13,356,957
Difference included in Public Debt	$75,003,043

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, AUG. 1, 1864.

Funded Gold-bearing Debt		$884,127,792
Deposits, Currency Interest		56,587,169
Certificates, Currency Interest		175,133,000
One and Two years' 5 ℘ cent. Notes, Currency Interest		141,933,602
Three years' 6 ℘ cents, Currency Interest		32,883,760
Three years' 7-30s, Currency Interest		4,875,650
Greenback Currency		400,000,000
Greenbacks to pay Deposits	$50,000,000	
Less in reserve	16,833,437	—33,166,563
Fractional Currency		23,414,421
Old Debt, Interest ceased		367,170
Unpaid Requisitions	$88,360,000	
Less Cash on hand	13,356,957	—75,003,043
Total Debt, of all sorts		$1,827,492,170
Gold Interest on above		53,134,865
Currency Interest		23,283,170
Total Interest, average 4¼ ℘ cent.		$76,418,035

The last steamers from Europe brought further orders for the 5-20 Bonds of the United States, and the price to-day, in this market, went up 3 ℘ cent., as compared with the sales on Wednesday. The orders appeared to come to numerous parties on the street. English and Continental Brokers and Bankers, and the competition to buy in season to advise their correspondents by Saturday's mail, doubtless contributed to the advance. It is to be remembered, however, that the immediate supply on the market is not large in the aggregate, and it is mainly in moderate lots. The Bonds sold as high as 110⅛ ℘ cent.

The Gold Room advanced the speculation 3@4 ℘ cent. to-day, on various (and, as usual, grossly exaggerated) rumors of another rebel raid across the Potomac, and of disasters in other quarters. The Currency rates for Exchange on London were much unsettled, though 2@3 ℘ cent. below the relative standard for shipping Gold.

There was a fair Market for the Railway Stocks at the early Stock Exchange Board this morning. The business accomplished, however, was rather below the daily average of last week. And at the Second Board the turn of prices was against the market, and a dull feeling was manifest except on Government Securities. In the Money Market there was no alteration from the rates and ease of supply at 7 ℘ cent., before the Fast Day.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The Railway speculation was dull. The price of Gold, 260¾ ℘ cent. The last sale of 5-20s reported on the Street, 110⅛ ℘ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861	105¾	106¼	Mich. Central	139¼	138⅜
U. S. 5-20's	107¼	110	Mich. Southern	90⅛	89¼
N. Y. Central	130¾	131	Illinois Cen	129⅞	128¾
Erie	112⅝	112¼	Pittsburgh	113⅞	112
Erie Preferred	110⅜	110½	Fort Wayne	116	115
Hudson	131⅝	130	Rock Island	114⅛	113⅛
Canton	38¼	36¾	Reading	137	134
Treas. Cer., new	94⅛	94¼	Quicksilver	80¼	79⅝
Toledo	133⅜	133	Cum'land Coal	61⅜	58
Northwest	57¾	56¾	Mariposa	47⅛	46¼
Ohio & M. Certfs	52	51	N. West Pref	90¾	90½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	134	State of New-York	115
City	156	Commerce	106
Phœnix	105	American Exchange	116
Tradesmen's	113	Metropolitan	116
National	103	Commonwealth	102⅜
Merchants' Exchange	97	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages which keep firm:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	120	Chi. & N.W.Int. Bds	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	132	Chi. & N. W. 1st mo	103
Erie 2ds, '79	129	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Erie 3ds, '83	130	Tol. & Wab. Ext	101
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86½
Erie 5ths, '88	119	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.1sts	127½
Ill. Cen. '75	131	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2ds	113
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65
Al. & T. H. 2d In.	83	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	114
Chi. & N W. S. F.	111	Atlantic & G. W.	99

In reply to our correspondent "F. O.," we have to say that the Funded 5-20 years Gold-bearing Stock, into which the new 7.30 ℘ cent. Currency Interest Treasury Notes are convertible, is payable, *principal and interest*, in Gold, by the Act of Congress authorizing its issue. And, further, that he is mistaken in supposing that the principal of the 5-20 years Stock of February 25, 1862, stands on a less elevated credit because of the omission of the words, "payable in coin" in the act of that date. This Government never has, *and never will*, pay off the principal of the Funded Debt of the United States in anything less valuable than Gold and Silver; at least while the Public Faith, always held sacred and never yet violated on this point, is observed at Washington.

The First National Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., went into operation on Monday, 1st August, with Mr. Amos Clark, Jr., as President, and Mr. W. P. Thompson, late in the Bank of New-York, as Cashier.

The Briggs Gold Company have declared a monthly dividend of 1 ℘ cent. out of the avails of the mines for the month of July. The Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company have declared a dividend for July of $50 ℘ foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California, on and after 5th inst., by Lees & Waller, of this City.

The Central National Bank of this City is about to remove to their new quarters, corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, (opposite the New-York Hospital.) The business of the Bank has increased very rapidly, capital and deposits together giving them the disposition of about ten millions of dollars.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods during the week have been to the value of $2,301,838, including $455,014 in direct entries, and $1,846,824 warehoused. The withdrawals from warehouse during the week were $835,940, making the total amount actually marketed within the week $1,290,954.

The business to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $737,683 31, including for Customs $131,000; total payments, $820,813 99; and 7.3-10 Notes $63,200; total balance, $18,620,436 52.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

Is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

James Curphey, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Aſsiſtant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchaſe or sale of United States and other Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Gold, Silver, and all kinds of Stocks, executed for the uſual commiſſion.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all acceſſible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of buſineſs without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 155 bbls. Ashes, 34,519 bbls. Flour, 589 bbls. Corn Meal, 346,479 bushels Wheat, 181,364 bushels Corn, 51,467 bushels Oats, 4,407 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,394 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is dull and irregular in price.

COTTON—Is in good request and rapidly advancing. Middlings, $1 72@$1 74 ℘ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,910 bales.

Mr. Rutson Maury, Jr., in his circular of last Friday, July 29, says of the Cotton trade of New-Orleans: "With a moderate demand during the week, prices have given way slightly, though holders are unwilling to make any large concessions. Sales this week, 1,000 bales; exports this week, 1,020 bales; estimated stock, about 4,000 bales. Saturday morning, July 30, 1864:

Statement of Cotton.

Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1863, bales		1,661
Received this week	1,444	
Received previously	121,970	—123,414
Total		125,075
Exported this week	1,020	
Exported previously	120,076	—121,096
Stock on hand not cleared		3,979
Stock on hand not cleared, made up Thursday evening, July 27		3,979
Sold since		292
Total		3,687
Deduct stock held by United States Prize Commissioner, United States Court, which will not be adjudicated for some months, (not on sale)		2,721
Actual stock on sale		966

FRUIT—The market has been inactive; prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, to-day, chiefly for shipment, and prices of desirable lots of fresh-ground have favored sellers. Old Flour has been freely offered, and has been in limited request at very irregular figures. Sales since our last amount to 21,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State $9 75@$10 50, chiefly at $10@$10 25, and for September and October delivery at $11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 20@$10 75.

Superfine State and Western, ℘ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 60
Extra State	9 75	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 20	@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 75	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 60	@12 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last, 1,750 bbls., at $10 35@$11 15 for poor to good, and $11 20@$14 for good to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand at uniform rates; sales 800 bbls. extra at $9 85@$12 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine at from $8@$10 60—the latter a fancy price—℘ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively demand, to-day, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 35 for Caloric and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.; sales, 1,650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more abundant, particularly inferior and unsound qualities, which receivers have been eager to sell, and for which the inquiry has been limited at lower and irregular prices. Prime lots, especially of Spring, have been in rather light supply and good request, chiefly for export, at very firm and buoyant rates. Sales have been made since our last of 263,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 59@$2 62; Red Western, at $2 50@$2 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 42@$2 46; Milwaukee Club, $2 26@$2 42½; Chicago Spring, at $2 18@$2 40, ℘ bushel. Corn has been plenty and lower to-day. Sales since our last 148,000 bushels, at $1 55@$1 58, chiefly at $1 56, for inferior to choice mixed Western ℘ bushel. Rye is quite dull at $1 95@$2 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in less demand, at easier prices. We quote Canada at 99c.@$1; Western, at $1@$1 01; State at $1@$1 01 cash., ℘ bushel. The movements in breadstuffs in Milwaukee week ending with Aug. 2. Messrs. Geo. J. Jones & Co. notice thus: "*Flour*—There has been a fair demand during the past week, but holders have in most cases been obliged to make slight concessions to effect sales. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 256,383 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 92,667 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 29,628 bbls.; to Canada, 57,653 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 48,433 bbls.; by D. and M. Railroad, 23,852 bbls.; other ports, 4,150 bbls. Receipts for week, 5,007 bbls., against 3,464 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 30 ℘ bbl. *Wheat*—The market during the past week has been quiet, and the business chiefly speculative, though in part for shipment. The exports this week have been principally to Canada. Farmers in this State have commenced harvesting the Spring Wheat in the lower counties, and we may soon expect to learn in regard to the yield. The reports are still conflicting. The average yield is variously estimated from 7 to 10 bushels per acre. If the outside figure should prove correct, and the crops in Minnesota and Iowa turn out as well as expected, the exports from this port for the coming season may not after all be very greatly reduced. Receipts for week 171,262 bushels, against 57,410 bushels same time last year. The receipts since the 1st of January aggregate 6,563,388 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 99,500 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 6,705,145 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,317,162 bushels; to Oswego, 416,227 bushels; to Canada, 1,738,343 bushels; to other ports, 233,413 bushels. The market closes this afternoon steady, at $2 14@$2 14¼, in store, for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat, (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Milwaukee' and 'Amber Iowa;') No. 2 do. at $2@$2 04. Oats quiet, at 75c.@76c., in store; receipts for week 14,322 bushels. Corn nominal, at $1 25, in store; receipts for week, 17,727 bushels. Lake Freights advancing; 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 14c. to Oswego."

The following will show the receipts of Breadstuffs at the places indicated, for the week ending:

July 30.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	17,311	207,597	331,102	108,532	816	5,067
Milwaukee	4,943	175,244	18,324	11,645	216	2,066
Toledo	20,325	208,079	34,175	7,218	400	503
Total	42,579	591,820	383,601	127,395	1,432	7,636
Previous week	55,432	597,435	450,240	201,605	842	3,010

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store at Chicago at the dates indicated:

	July 28, 1864.	July 28, 1863.
Flour, bbls	27,260	32,448
Wheat, bush	916,447	460,296
Corn, bush	748,451	982,761
Oats, bush	267,632	216,286
Rye, bush	12,668	21,936
Barley, bush	6,070	1,346

According to the above table, says the Chicago *Tribune*, there is more than double the amount of Wheat and Corn now in store in that city than there was a year ago.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 65@$1 80 for small lots for City use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at 15c.@29c., for poor to prime, and 30c.@31c. for very choice, ℘ ℔. It is reported that the Hop plant in Western New-York has suffered severely from the ravages of an insect called the "Hop plant louse." It seems we are indebted to England for this pest. It was imported last year by some way or other, and, in consequence of the criminal carelessness of the importer, the yield of Hops promises to be almost entirely destroyed. A correspondent of the Utica *Herald* makes this statement: "Most of the hop plantations are literally covered with these vermin, which, with the severe drouth, will cause the hop growers to surrender."

HIDES—Are in limited request, and somewhat unsettled.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry prevails for Sole, at uniform quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 50@$3 65 per gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ℘ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51½c.@52c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@88c., free, and 82½c.@83½c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., at $38 50@$39, closing at $39 for New Mess, and $42 deliverable to Sept. 10, and $35 50@$36 50 for Old Mess; $40 50 for Clear Mess; $36@$37 for Prime Mess; $34 for Thin Mess, and $35 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 17c.@18½c. for Hams, 23c.@24c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔.; sales of 120 packages. Bacon is inactive and unsettled. Lard is in fair demand and buoyant; sales since our last, 2,600 tcs. and bbls., at 20c.@21½c., and for August and September delivery, $22@$23 ℘ ℔. Beef is inactive, at $26@$30 for Extra Mess; $19@$24 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$34 50 ℘ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 39c.@46c. for poor to prime, and 47c.@50c. for choice to fancy State, and 36c.@44c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in more request at 16c.@25c. ℘ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. Starin & Co., in their special report for this day's Semi-Weekly Times, review thus:

"The dry, hot weather that has prevailed throughout the whole country for near two months, still continues, and the pastures have suffered from its effects more than any other species of vegetation. All reports from the dairy districts agree in stating that the yield of milk is very small, and, as a consequence, the make of both Butter and Cheese must be proportionably lessened. The receipts of Butter from all sources during the past week have been quite light, while the stock on sale in the market is very small. The demand for the English market has been moderate, owing to the advanced pretensions of receivers, and the fluctuations in Gold and Exchange. Fine, fresh pail Butters are in small supply, and City retailers have difficulty in procuring full supplies suitable for their best trade. The market closes very firmly for all grades, with a decided upward tendency, and visionary prices may possibly be realized unless fine showers of rain start the grass, of which there is now a fair prospect. We have, heretofore, alluded to the growing importance that the export trade in dairy products to England had assumed, affecting the interests of the produce trade and the dairy interests of this country, and it is gratifying to know that the prejudices against American Butter are wearing away, and that our fine Butters now take rank in the English markets, nearly equal to the best Irish and Continental make, and are daily gaining in popularity. These facts have been taken advantage of by certain parties, for temporary gain, and whose proceedings, if not promptly checked, will eventually cause American Butter to be discredited in England and elsewhere, and our present flourishing trade be seriously impaired. Two houses in this City are now engaged in collecting the common, inferior and refuse Butter that flows to this market in all shapes, and repacking the same in fine new State firkins, giving the property thus prepared all the appearance of first class goods. This Butter, before being repacked, is amalgamated and ground through a machine with a very liberal supply of salt, and the color and grain equalized. These goods are intended to sell, and are well calculated to deceive an ordinary judge, but are hardly fit for table use. We express the general views of the trade when we state that this business is neither countenanced nor sanctioned by them, and receives their unqualified condemnation; and that, in order to prevent the sale of such property for fine goods, every respectable receiver is willing, hereafter, to properly authenticate all invoices of Butter purchased by shippers or others. We note that this week 150 firkins of this counterfeit State Butter was actually delivered to fill a sale of the same quantity of Chautauque Dairy Butter to arrive. The cheat was detected, the goods returned, and the parties held for the damage." We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—℘ ℔	48	@50
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—℘ ℔	45	@50
State—firkins—Yellow	46	@48
State—half-firkin tubs—℘ ℔	46	@48
State—Welch tubs—℘ ℔	44	@46
Western firkins—Yellow—℘ ℔	40	@43
Pennsylvania—Yellow firkins	43	@45
Pennsylvania—Yellow half-tubs	43	@45
State firkins—Light colored	40	@42
Western firkins—Light colored	37	@39
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	34	@36

The receipts of Cheese during the past week have been comparatively light, and the stock of fine Cheese now on the market is small. The export trade has been dull, owing to the fluctuations in exchange, and the firmness maintained by receivers in prices. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations, except for common grades, which are pressed for sale. We quote:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	24@25½
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	23@24
State Dairies—extra quality	22@23
State Dairies—fair to good	18@21
Western Reserve—good to prime	16@20
English Dairy—Eastern	19@21
English Dairy—Western	18@20
Pineapple	18@21
Orange County—flat skimmed	16@17

SUGARS—Are in fair request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last 630 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 20c.@22c., and 956 boxes Havana, part at 20½c.@21c., ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are in demand at 22½c.@28¾c., ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Are in demand and buoyant.

TALLOW—Sales 165,000 ℔s. inferior to very choice, at 18½c.@20c, the latter an extreme rate, ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—The market is less active, but otherwise unchanged. Sales 263 hhds. Kentucky at 20c.@40c., and 110 cases Seed Leaf at 25c.@32c., ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,400 bbls. at $1 13@$1 15 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 4,300 bbls. Flour, at 2s.@2s. 1½d., 22,000 bushels Corn in bulk, at 7½d.; 20 hhds. Hams, at 25s.; also by steamer, 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 3s. For Glasgow, 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d.@8½d., in bulk and bags. For Antwerp, 800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.; 1,000 Dry Hides, at 27s. 6d.; 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 200 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s. For Bremen, 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 2s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow, 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s.; 100 casks Ashes, at 27s. 6d.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 5.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, with more willing inquiry; sales Amber Michigan at $2 31; Mixed Chicago Spring, $1 95; Mixed Milwaukee Spring on private terms; other grades neglected. Corn dull; sales No. 2 at $1 37. Oats lower; sales No. 1 at 85c. Other Grains nominal. Whisky quiet; offered at $1 73, without bids. Canal Freights to New-York: Wheat, 21c.; Corn, 18½c.; Oats, 12c.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 5.

Trade very dull. Flour very dull; sales unimportant; Superfine, $9 25; Extra, $9 75. Wheat dull; old Red, $2 45@$2 60; White, $1 65@$1 75. Corn firm and scarce at $1 73@$1 75. Cotton firm and advanced to $1 65@$1 67. Groceries unchanged. Petroleum steady; Crude, 49c.; Refined, in bond, 80c.@85c.; do., free, 90c.@93c. Mess Pork, $42. Lard firm at 21c. Whisky dull at $1 80.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 5.

Flour steady and scarce. Wheat dull; Red declined 3c. Corn firm; White at $1 80; Yellow at $1 81. Groceries very dull. Whisky dull and quiet, at $1 78@$1 80.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 5.

Stocks dull, but steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¾; Reading Railroad, 68¼; Morris Canal, 97; Long Island Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 72¾; Gold, 257; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
St. David	July 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	Aug. 9	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Liberty	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States by the *Borussia* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"THE UNFINISHED PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSE,"

AND "CONFLICT OF THE AGES,"

are subjects for the first of a series of the most intensely interesting SUNDAY Lectures, by the most remarkable genius and thrilling orator of the age. (P. B. Randolph,) at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Aug. 7. Public discussion at 2½ P. M.

By order of the committee.

G. W. LASCELL, Chairman.

Members of the press are specially invited to attend.

AS REV. DR. DEAN AND REV. CYRUS H. Chilcott, recently appointed by the American Baptist Missionary Union to the Chinese Mission at Bankok, and Rev. Dr. Cheney, of California, with several missionaries recently appointed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society to the Pacific Slope, expect to sail from New-York on the 13th of August, a designation service will be held at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. and Madison-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, at 7½ o'clock, when exercises of an interesting character may be expected.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—This Church will be open for the morning service during August, and, in the absence of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Armitage will supply the pulpit. The 5th-av. Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will worship in this Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, while their Church edifice is being rebuilt.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7¾ P. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free. The church will be closed after the 7th inst. for the purpose of cleaning, and will reopen on the first Sunday in September.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching at the corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SABBATH, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. Whitehead, and Communion at 3½ P. M.; also, preaching corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. F. Jackson, at 10½ A. M.; also at the Mission, corner Dover and Water sts. Seamen and their friends invited. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues. Rev. G. W. Woodruff, of Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 10½ A. M. In the evening, at 7¾, Rev W. H. Boole, pastor, just returned from the army before Petersburgh, will give an account of his visit, and scenes during the late battle.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on the south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Importance of Being on the Lord's Side*; and at 7¾ P. M., on *The Life of Peter*. Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CLOSING SABBATH.—REV. DR. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church on SUNDAY next, morning and evening. The church will be closed for the remainder of the month of August for painting and repairs. Services the first Sabbath in September.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Sacrament after the morning service. Prayer meeting in the evening at 6½ o'clock. Union daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Present Great Crisis of the World as Fulfilling Prophecy.*

REV. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S Campbell, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Prophetic Position of the Church.* At 3 P. M.—*Life only through Christ.* All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st, between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. Henry C. Kinney will preach in this church, during the month of August, both MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—21ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—This church will be open for Divine service and a sermon, please God, every LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, through the Summer. Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, D. D., will officiate.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 5 P. M. Rev. Edward De Zany will preach. No service in the morning at present.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs—Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(EVANGELICAL ADVENT)—7th-av. Preaching three times at usual hours. Subject, morning—*Kingdom of God.* Afternoon—*Events Marking its Establishment* By Rev. M. B. Laning. Communion after afternoon service.

IN THE FIFTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell's,) between Broadway and 8th-av., Rev. J. Holdich, Secretary of the Bible Society, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Prof. H. Mattison at 7¾ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at the 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. services—the latter for deaf mutes. At 7¾ P. M. Rev. E. H. Cressey, D. D., will preach.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY IN LEFFert's Park, Thompkins and Gates avs.; Love Feast at 10 P. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. S. Inskip. Decalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry run near the ground.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS. — PROF. Mattison will preach in his Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. No evening service.

REV. SELLA MARTIN "PASTOR" WILL preach at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., near the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH IN THE Washington-square M. E. Church (4th-st., near 6th-av.,) on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Juvenile missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBURGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The pulpit of this church will be supplied for the month of August by Rev. John G. Gulliver, of Norwich, Conn.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. P. Corbit, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7¾.

THE ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be closed from WEDNESDAY next until MONDAY, Sept. 5. R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

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French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
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BALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE FRENCH SPY.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Gen. SHERMAN'S army we have the intelligence that Gen. STONEMAN, on the 26th ult., sent a large force of cavalry, under command of Gen. McCOOK, to destroy the Macon and Western Railroad. They destroyed some 18 miles of the road, and then started to capture a rebel train of 500 wagons, going from Atlanta to Macon or Columbus. This they succeeded in doing, but were afterwards attacked by a greatly superior force under Gen. RANSOM, and, after a desperate engagement, were obliged to surrender. It is supposed that the rebels captured at least two thousand of our men.

There is nothing new from Gen. GRANT.

The news from Pennsylvania indicates a renewal of the rebel invasion in greater force than before; but though we hear of them at a dozen different points, there is still so much mystery about their movements that it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the object of the rebel leader in detaching so large a body of men from his main army.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 24th admits a loss of six thousand men in the battle of Peachtree Creek, on the 20th, and says that at the rate of fighting since Gen. HOOD took command, the rebel army would be annihilated in just three weeks—a very significant paragraph to appear in an Atlanta paper at this juncture. There is no question that the *morale* of the rebel army was seriously impaired by the removal of Gen. JOHNSTON. This conviction has been expressed by scores of rebel officers and privates who have fallen into our hands in the recent engagements. Gen. JOHNSTON, according to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, had proceeded so far upon his presumption that Atlanta could not be defended, that, while three months' rations for his army were at one time collected there, he had, before his removal, sent to various points South, all but ten days' supplies. Some fifty pieces of heavy artillery had been brought to Atlanta, to be mounted upon the fortifications of the place, but so confirmed was JOHNSTON in his opinion that it was untenable, that he sent them away to Macon and Augusta. It is the general expression of our officers that JOHNSTON'S judgment as to the impossibility of holding Atlanta with the army which he had, was good; that the capture of the city is absolutely certain, and that it is most assailable from the side now attacked by Gen. SHERMAN, namely, the northwest. The only apprehension as to the future success in Georgia by our army is based upon the presumption of the possibility that LEE will be able to detach a large force from Virginia, with a view of bringing SHERMAN to a halt, and reenacting Chickamauga south of the Chattahooche.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 26th ult., passed Cape Race on Thursday en route for New-York. The steamship *City of Manchester*, of the Inman line, arrived here yesterday. The news by the latter is anticipated; that by the *Saxonia* is two days later than the *Africa's*. Lord CAMPBELL, in the House of Lords, had elicited from the Government the statement that the treaty of 1852, which secured the Provinces to Denmark, was considered still binding. In the House of Commons, Mr. LINDSAY asked whether the Government intended, in concert with other European Powers, to endeavor to bring about a suspension of hostilities in this country. Lord PALMERSTON replied that at present there was no advantage to be gained by meddling. Mr. SLIDELL had left Paris on a visit to the Emperor at Vichy. Peace prospects between Denmark and Germany are said to have grown more certain. On Monday, the 25th ult., a meeting of the Austrian, Prussian and Danish Plenipotentiaries had taken place, and important preliminaries were settled. British Consols are as low as 89⅞ for money. The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 7 ℔ cent.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Post*, says, that an order has been issued directing that there shall be no more drafting under previous calls for troops. All deficits now outstanding shall be carried over to the draft to take place in September.

JAMES L. HALLETT announces that the death of his brother will not delay the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

Gov. CURTIN has subscribed $1,000, and SIMON CAMERON $500, for the relief of the people of Chambersburgh, Penn. The First National Bank and Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburgh also give $500 each.

There are now 9,000 rebel prisoners in the barracks at Rock Island, Ill., and 5,377 at Camp Douglas, Chicago. There are also several hundred at Alton. Thus, there is a considerable rebel army in Illinois.

At Chicago they are raising a fund to purchase a handsome property for Mrs. Col. MULLIGAN. A large meeting, convened there on Monday last to do honor to her late husband, passed, among others, the following resolution:

Resolved, That to the broken-hearted widow of the gallant MULLIGAN we offer our tenderest consolation. She has shown, by her devotion to her husband through the campaign, a sacrificing spirit worthy of the patriot she loved, and worthy of all that devotion that such a gallant soldier and noble-hearted man bestowed upon her. We pray her permission to mingle our tears with hers over the tomb that will enshrine her husband and brother—Chicago's children—their country's fallen braves.

The bushwhackers in Missouri have lately taken to a game in which they should not be interfered with—shooting their own friends. They recently shot two noted rebels, Mr. AMBROSE McDANIEL and JERRY SMITH. Of this the St. Joseph *Herald* says: "Both of these men were decidedly disloyal in their sympathies, and the bushwhackers evidently fired upon them through mistake. When they get to murdering their own friends as they pass along the road, or when at work in the field, is it not time that even men of secession proclivities should arise and call for their extermination?"

A wealthy planter of Prince George's County, Maryland, states that the country is almost burnt up, there having been no rain of consequence since the last of May. The tobacco and corn crops will be very trifling. So burned and hardened is the surface that turnips, buckwheat, &c., cannot be sown. Corn being $10 a barrel, some idea may be gathered of the sufferings of the poor. In this connection it may be stated that negro hands are constantly leaving their masters' service in Maryland.

It is believed, says the St. Joseph *Daily Union* of July 29, that there are over three thousand bushwhackers on the north side of the Missouri River. If this be true, the task of killing or expelling such a formidable body of thieves and murderers will be a huge one. The last heard of ANDERSON'S gang, who are reported to have done the damage on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, they were at Middle Grove, Monroe County, and were supposed to be pushing on toward Chariton County. Five hundred Federal cavalry are in pursuit of them.

The Comptroller has been informed by the Sheriff that he has formally levied upon the pictures in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, to satisfy a judgment against the City, by Messrs. BALDWIN & JAYCOX, in the matter of the construction of the gate-houses at the new grand reservoir in Central Park, and amounting to $74,299 40. By some inadvertence, (the Croton Board being already under legal obligations to employ Messrs. FAIRCHILD & WALKER to do the work,) the construction of the gate-houses was advertised for completion, and upon the rejection of the bids, Messrs. JAYCOX & BALDWIN, who were the lowest bidders, instituted a suit for damages, resulting, after a long litigation, in a judgment. Of course the Comptroller must find a way to pay it, and save the pictures. This is the second time the likenesses have been "seized" this year.

Comptroller BRENNAN advertises to-day that on Sept. 1 he will pay the $946,700 loaned last year on "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," and that on the 25th inst. he will open proposals for a new issue of stock in redemption of the foregoing, to extend to 1880 and 1881, at 6 per cent. interest, and also that on the 16th inst. he will open proposals for a new issue of New Court-house Stock, to the amount of $200,000, to extend to 1887 and 1888, and to bear 6 per cent. interest.

The Board of Supervisors met in special session at noon yesterday. The business transacted related mainly to volunteering. A printed circular was read from Gen. HAYS, and his assistants in this State, Lieut.-Col. FRED. TOWNSEND and Maj. A. S. DIVEN, of the United States Army, requesting Boards of Supervisors throughout the State to appoint agents to obtain recruits from the rebel States, and suggesting, for the sake of uniformity and harmonious action, that the bounty be made $250 per man, and that $50 premium for each recruit be allowed to agents, in lieu of salary or allowance for expenses. The Board then adopted a resolution, requesting the Volunteer Committee to report to them at the next meeting a plan for recruiting in the rebel States. Another resolution was adopted, directing said committee to furnish substitutes for residents liable or not liable to draft, in the numerical order of the registration of their names and of their payments, and *to pay the substitutes the county bounty in addition to the private bounty*. The Board directed the Volunteer Committee to confer with the Police Commissioners, with the view of obtaining the aid of the police in looking up recruits. Adjourned to 2 P. M. on Tuesday.

In the Court of General Session yesterday, the first case came up under the new law to punish parties engaged in enlisting men in this State to go to other States. ABRAHAM O. CRAIG and CHARLES R. McDONELL plead guilty to enlisting one CHARLES DAVENPORT, with the intention of taking him to Boston, Massachusetts. It being the first conviction under the law, the Recorder inflicted a light sentence, but said that in future the extreme penalty of the law would be visited upon offenders convicted in these cases.

There was a renewed demand yesterday for United States 5-20 Bonds for transmission to Europe. The price went up 3 ℔ cent. The Railways left off dull. The Gold Room was higher, on raid rumors.

Transactions in produce were more extensive yesterday, especially in Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Tallow and new Mess Pork, prices of desirable lots of which favored sellers decidedly. Corn and Oats were plenty and depressed. Whisky was in moderate demand, as were likewise the principal kinds of foreign merchandise, such as Sugars, Molasses, Teas, &c. The freight market was firm, with fair engagements.

A Look at the Campaign.

The month of July, it seems, went out with two military mishaps—one, a cavalry affair in Georgia, the other the more serious repulse before Petersburgh. What is done being now past recall, all we care to know of it is its effect on the grand campaign, though presently inquiry must be made as to who is in fault. Tactical mismanagement appears to have been the cause of the repulse at Petersburgh. In Georgia, if report be true, it was want of discipline and of control over the men. Our troops, it seems, drank too much of the liquor they captured, evidently holding the happy theory of BURNS, that fighting and tippling go hand in hand. But why the officers permitted this grand carnival within the enemy's lines, the oracular telegram does not announce.

As to their results on the campaign, these two affairs will probably prove less influential than is apt to be imagined. SHERMAN has now had an experience in one respect analagous to that of GRANT. Having reached the city which lies at the extremity of his line of advance, he has bent himself to the task of reducing it and its garrison by the interception of communications. The nearest line of railroad, as in GRANT'S case, was easily cut. ROUSSEAU'S raid on the Atlanta and Montgomery road proved a perfect success. There remained the Macon road, which bears the same relation to HOOD that the Danville road does to LEE—it is directly in his rear, is essential to his capital, and is his natural line of retreat. Gen. McCOOK was sent to sever the Macon road, as WILSON had been sent to sever the Danville. Like WILSON, McCOOK successfully burned the railroad for many miles, like him was overtaken on the return, and, in a sharp engagement, lost a considerable part of his men. But it will be remembered that, with all its losses, Gen. GRANT declared the fruits of WILSON'S expedition to be well worth the price they cost. Much more readily could SHERMAN afford to lose somewhat, to achieve so signal a result. For now, Atlanta has been absolutely severed from all railroad communication with north, south, east and west.

There was, indeed, as it has seemed to us, one misfortune resulting from SHERIDAN'S various raids, which did not disclose itself till later. It was the exhaustion of the cavalry force at Petersburgh to so absolute an extent, that it could not move out in season to checkmate EARLY, who, soon after WILSON'S defeat, pushed down the Shenandoah Valley. But, in SHERMAN'S case, McCOOK took with him but 3,200 men, and a much larger force of STONEMAN'S command remains fresh and alert to protect our communications, should FORREST now take courage to threaten them. At Atlanta, then, despite this one dark cloud, the skies are clear.

Of the check at Petersburgh it is only possible to say, that it temporarily throws a perplexing vail of uncertainty over the military situation. By this it is not meant that last Saturday's affair could in itself affect the operations against the city. It was a serious repulse, and quite as much so in what it indicated, as in its obvious and immediate results. But any student of historical sieges will recall frequent instances of triumphs achieved after mishaps far more unfortunate than this. It is possible, however, that GRANT may now proceed in a different method against Richmond; or rather, that he may return to his former admirable method. For there is no evidence yet that this offensive mine was more than an interlude in his plan of campaign. He had initiated the policy of slowly reducing Richmond by stopping its communications. His movements in this direction were too sincere and vigorous to be regarded as a feint. The failure of HUNTER at Lynchburgh did retard this process; but all that could be remedied. Meanwhile, a suggestion of the feasibility of mining, from a subordinate, was made, and, as a shorter and perhaps more brilliant solution of the military problem, was adopted. That solution having failed, what is there to hinder the prosecution of the elder plan? It was a good plan, and was never thrown aside, but only momentarily intermitted or postponed. The probabilities are, therefore, that we need expect no renewal of the direct assault on Petersburgh just now, unless LEE himself shall force it by some fatal move.

LEE, indeed, is in a position where he may easily be guilty of an error of omission or commission. He will seek to take advantage of the present turn of the wheel of fortune. But how to do it? It is this which, more than GRANT'S position, vails the situation, as we said, in uncertainty. The most probable move will be the reinforcement of EARLY in the Valley. It will then be GRANT'S policy, while still keeping his hold on Petersburgh, to circumvent with strong force this invasion of the North. There are as good fighting-grounds in Maryland as elsewhere, as LEE has already learned to his cost. If open-field fighting is to be the order of the day, so much the better for us. We may be assured, then, that in Georgia thus far all is hopeful. If the Virginia contest seems for the moment complicated, there is no doubt that the resources of Gen. GRANT'S genius are sufficient for the situation.

England's Non-intervention Policy—A Novel Application of It.

The position taken by the English Ministry on the Danish question, is producing some curious results. It is generally looked upon at home as well as on the continent as a formal declaration that hereafter the English foreign policy is to be one of strict isolation; that she will rigidly refrain from all interference in the affairs of other nations, excepting advice and "protests;" and that she will in no case use either fleet or army, except for the purpose of warding off direct and palpable danger to her own possessions or interests. The London *Times* is in reality, or pretends to be, on the whole, well pleased with this decision, and proceeds to base on it an elaborate and energetic argument in favor of the total cessation, on the part of Great Britain, of any attempt to repress the Slave-trade. It declares that the maintenance of a squadron on the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing the exportation of blacks, is a clear violation of the rule now laid down, as it is forcible interference in defence of foreign savages, whose condition, calamities and prospects are of no sort of concern to England, and to whom kidnapping and Slavery is, after all, but one of the ordinary incidents of a life which is, at least, very miserable. It alleges that the English Government is in no way responsible for what happens to Africans, but it is responsible for the lives of Englishmen in its service, and that therefore it is open to the gravest censure every time an officer or sailor of the squadron falls a victim to the climate.

The great haste which is here made to bring about the practical application of the new rule, by making it the means of releasing the Slave-trade from the trammels under which it labors at present, is one more proof of the rapid "advance" which the mind of a certain portion of the public in England is making on the question of Slavery. The *Times* is so shrewd an observer of the drift of public opinion, and so ready to adapt its course to the current, that we may rely upon it this suggestion has not been thrown out without strong evidence of its acceptability to the class of which it is the organ. This class is generally known as the "upper middle class;" or, in other words, the wealthy trading class—not badly represented by Messrs. LINDSAY and LAIRD—with strong affiliations with more violent and younger members of the Tory party. It has frankly and fully adopted Mr. COBDEN'S theory of the folly of all foreign entanglements, but proposes to make deductions from it which he certainly did not foresee. In the eyes of this class, the whole sphere of national obligations is limited by the duty of making money; and, consequently, anything which interferes with money-making, is discarded as not only not necessary, but hurtful. The value of Slavery, as a means of keeping the cotton market supplied, has within the last few years not only removed all the objections which these men once had to it, but removed all shame about advocating and promoting its revival and extension. To them the Southern Confederacy is simply an immense machine for raising the "great staple." Political or humanitarian interest in it they have none. They are, consequently, just now very anxious to make the recent change in the British foreign policy instrumental in liberating "the peculiar form of industry" from its last fetters. The losses of "property" sustained by the South during the present war have been so great that, even if they should succeed in securing their independence, their powers of production would, for some years, be greatly curtailed. Hence the desirability of removing all obstacles, such as the West African Squadron, to the free supply of the labor market.

The Trans-Mississippi Rebel Army—A Matter to be Looked After.

The rebels have undoubtedly large bodies of troops west of the Mississippi River, as appeared in Gen. BANKS' Grand Ecore campaign last Spring. They have a force sufficiently large to strengthen greatly either of the two main rebel armies, and yet it is incapable of effecting anything of value where it now is. Rumors have latterly been reaching us, both through Southern and other sources, that this force, under KIRBY SMITH, has been crossing to this side of the Mississippi, and is now, or recently has been, marching to reinforce Gen. HOOD at Atlanta.

Now, we have no certain information of any kind as to the truth of this. If, however, any large body of rebel troops has crossed the river, we ought to know it. They certainly could not cross anywhere between Cairo and Memphis, for we command both banks of the river in this stretch. They could not cross between Memphis and Vicksburgh; for the low and marshy nature of the soil on the eastern bank is such as to prevent the march of an army over it. The only region on the Lower Mississippi where territorial and military conditions seem favorable for such a transit, is that lying between Vicksburgh on this side, and the outlet of the Red River on the other. Now, we suppose that if any idea of such a rebel movement were entertained, our numerous gunboats on the Mississippi River would keep up such a close watch as to effectually prevent it. Admiral PORTER, who commands the flotilla on the river, but who is now on a brief visit to his home in New-Jersey after a long and faithful term of service, has a sufficiency of iron-clad, tin-clad and wooden gunboats on the Mississippi, to watch every mile of the space between Vicksburgh and Red River, day and night. In fact, he can watch the whole length of the river; and even the batteries which the rebels have lately attempted to erect at different points on its banks, would not seriously interfere with him; for, wherever they are erected, and even though at a given point they should temporarily blockade the river, he has gunboats both above them and below them.

It is extremely likely that the very object the rebels have had in view in the erection of these batteries on the Lower Mississippi, has been to obtain through them, and under their cover, an opportunity *to fetch to this side of the river their troops* now useless on the other side. If our naval officers doing duty on the river have been fully apprised of this, it is quite within their power to prevent it. The matter is one of very great importance at this crisis of operations in Georgia.

The Rebel Struggle for Recognition.

The desperate character of the struggle for recognition which has marked the efforts of the rebel sympathizers in England during the past month, forms a strange comment on the boasted invincibility of their military organization. The return of MASON to his undignified post in the outer lobbies of the British Foreign Office; the parliamentary exercitations of LINDSAY and CLANRICARDE; the deputations of retired Admirals, rural Justices, and Tory parsons, expostulating with Lord PALMERSTON; the "honorable Secretary of the Southern Independence Association," assailing Lord RUSSELL with a mythical list of memorialists from the factory districts, all in favor of instant mediation, prove to us one thing, if they prove nothing else. They show beyond cavil that these European agents of DAVIS' Confederacy have no faith that the thing will last, if it is not propped up, and propped up speedily, from without. Whoever believes in the invincibility of LEE'S army, these shrewd on-lookers do not. Their latest struggles for recognition are not inspired by confidence. They are fitful, spasmlike and desperate, at the very time when, by every accepted "Confederate" statement of the military situation, they might be expected to present a character of calm, resolute defiance.

The uneasy temper of the foreign agents comes out with peculiar directness in the "operatives deputation." The analysis of the report of that remarkable body's interview with Lord RUSSELL, which we quote from the Manchester *Examiner*, shows, as our readers will see, that the list of names has been seen by no one more responsible than the "Honorable Secretary of the Southern Independence Association." It brings out the fact that no responsible representative of the press was present with the deputation; that the whole of the proceedings are detailed by the Secretary himself; and that it is as likely as not that these ninety thousand "operatives" represent the lowest scum of the idle population of the large manufacturing communities.

Dove-tailing with these politic efforts of the rebels abroad, the attempts of LEE and his Lieutenants to keep up the appearance of an annual invasion of the North, are at once seen to have more than a mere military significance. They are new bids for outside sympathy; for material aid; for interposition; for anything that will compel GRANT and SHERMAN to relax their hold on the throat of the Confederacy. It is a game that may as well be tried as any other. It is about the only one that remains for DAVIS to play.

THE SITUATION ON THE BORDERS.—The Maryland reports of the invasion take a view of the rebel movements essentially different from those which reach us via Harrisburgh. But putting the two together, it does not appear that the situation can have materially changed. There is great probability that the farmers of the upper portion of the Cumberland Valley, who are leaving their homes in droves, along with all their movable stock, and to whose inspiration doubtless we are indebted for the Pennsylvania telegrams, have seen double in attempting to number the body of rebels said to have crossed early yesterday morning at Hancock.

There is more, we think, to be depended on in the Baltimore telegram, that a force of rebel cavalry and mounted infantry have been making a feint near Harper's Ferry; and that while all this is going on, the main infantry force under EARLY is employed in collecting provender in the Valley. Accepting the latter view, however, neither obviates the conclusion that a great battle may be in prospect, nor does it render less probable the renewal of the foraging expeditions of the rough riders of the gang into the best farming sections of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Armor-Plated Vessels—British Experiments.

The experimental character of the operations carried on by the Construction Department of the British Admiralty since the commencement of the armor-plated era, had a significant and varied illustration in a late discussion in the British House of Commons.

The subject arose on a motion for a commission to report upon a uniform, and what should promise to be a stable system of naval construction—a very foolish motion, of course, in the double sense, that it aimed a fatal blow at the responsibility of the Board of Admiralty, and that it contemplated a simple impossibility in the matter of naval reform. The debate or discussion, however, in spite of the absurdity of the motion, brought out some facts of no little interest. Passing over some of the antiquated and childish notions of the mover, Gen. SMITH—such as that the number of guns and the tonnage of a man-of-war should correspond as they did in his younger days, when every gun carried represented £1,000 in the cost of the ship—we come to the significant admission that to-day there are but two armor-plated vessels in the British navy, the *Research* and the *Enterprise*, that can go into shallow water. These are of 1,000 tons measurement, but they have got to be put to a test. They are not fitted up with broadsides, but have their guns encased in a square box; the latter, it is alleged, being altogether deficient in ventilation. Their plating, too, is pronounced by practical builders to be insufficient. The armor of the *Enterprise*, for instance, ceases within one foot of the water. And Mr. LAIRD gives his authority for the statement that if that vessel were hit by a shell, such as had been fired from the *Kearsarge*, she would be instantly destroyed.

The faith in COLES' turrets apparently does not grow. An old wooden ship-of-the-line, the *Royal Sovereign*, has been cut down, and fitted on the monitor plan, to enable COLES to experiment on his theory; but those who think that COLES' system will turn out a success, contend that the Admiralty *intend* that he shall fail, by sending his ship, as they have done, to join the Channel Fleet, before being masted, or, what is practically the same thing, with only jury-masts, which are altogether insufficient to go to sea with. As an answer to this and similar charges, Lord CLARENCE PAGET, on behalf of the Admiralty, seems to have contented himself by observing that monitors are in the habit of going to the bottom—a reflection which probably shows as well as a whole blue-book, the extent of the confidence and support which COLES may reckon upon at the hands of his superiors.

The question of relieving the Admiralty of responsibility by taking the business of construction out of their hands, was well dissected by Sir JOHN PAKINGTON on the occasion of the debate. And his words, in brief, will bear quoting, if only to show how thoroughly speculative, uncertain and variable, are the plans on which the British naval board conducts its so-called system of improvements. Sir JOHN said:

> "We were now in a transition state with regard to the construction of vessels, and before the time the commission could report, in all probability they would find some invention discovered which would supersede the recommendation contained in their report. He thought, however, the Admiralty had made a mistake in cutting down the *Royal Sovereign* instead of building a new ship. He objected to the style of rig adopted by the Admiralty for the armor-plated vessels of the larger class. He had been told their masts and yards were so deficient in size and power that the vessels could not go to sea under canvas. What the House had a right to expect from the Admiralty was that they should call to their aid the greatest talent they could command, and boldly and fairly try every experiment which held out the prospect of success."

The advice herein tendered to the Naval Construction Board, is probably the only rational counsel that could be given in the circumstances. Get the best talent possible and try every feasible experiment. But let all this be done without indulging the hope of reaching a finality. Complete and final success is forbidden by the universal desire for improvement. The whole business, in short, resolves itself into one endless experiment.

OUR GEORGIA ARMY.—The army of Gen. SHERMAN has lost heavily by the death of Gen. McPHERSON, and by the removal from service within its lines of Gen. HOOKER. It was the "Army of the Tennessee," consisting of three corps under Gen. McPHERSON, which performed most of the brilliant flank marches and splendid strokes which have illustrated the advance of our forces from Chattanooga to Atlanta. It was Gen. HOOKER—"Fighting JOE. HOOKER"—with his Twentieth Army Corps, who did much of the hardest fighting, and dealt the rebels the most effective blows in the score of battles which have taken place since the opening of the month of May. We earnestly hope that the Western army will neither be less effective nor less successful now that it has lost the services of both these eminent officers.

In Gen. THOMAS it has still one of the best officers that the war has developed, and in Gens. SCHOFIELD, HOWARD and BLAIR it has men who have approved themselves both in strategy and valor.

It is said that Gen. SHERMAN desires to remodel the somewhat complicated system of organization in his army. As we stated the other day, there are now three armies under SHERMAN of various strength, and which have been brought together at different times. The Commandant-in-Chief desires to produce a greater unity by a closer consolidation. The end may be desirable, but we doubt whether the right moment has been chosen to accomplish it.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

Tailors, boot and shoe makers, and others who manufacture partly to order and custom work, and partly for general sale, must pay five per cent., the same as other manufacturers under section 93. Commission houses, selling goods on consignment, are not to be regarded as local agents of the manufacturer or producer of said goods. Therefore, when the manufacturer makes such a consignment the law requires him to make a return of the same, and pay duty on the market value of such goods at the place of manufacture or production.

In assessing tax upon sales of lime, no deduction is to be made for barrels in which the lime is packed for sale, but the tax must be computed for gross amount of sales.

In reply to a letter inquiring whether the tax on engines and vessels now levied by the Government will be enforced on a steamship to be built for and owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and if enforced, whether the same will be refunded under bonds to produce at a United States Consulate, duly attested copies of the vessel's permanent British register, Commissioner LEWIS has decided that the law provides for levying a tax on hulls launched of all ships, &c., hereafter built, made, constructed, or furnished, of two per cent., and on all steam-engines a duty of three per cent., and adds: "I know of no law or regulation which would exempt a ship and her engines built, under circumstances above contemplated, from liability to taxation, or that would authorize refunding of the tax after the same had been paid.

DECLINED A CONSULATE.

Hon. D. E. SOMES, of Maine, has declined appointment of Consulate to Curacoa tendered him by the President.

THE VACANCY IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

W. W. KETCHUM, a prominent lawyer of Pennsylvania, is strongly urged for the office of Register of the Treasury, vice L. E. CHITTENDEN, resigned. Mr. CHITTENDEN will occupy his seat until his successor is appointed.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new loan, to-day, amounted to one million four hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred dollars, making a total of eight millions twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars for the last seven days.

CHANGES IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

Extensive and important changes are contemplated in the present arrangements of the Patent Office Building and business.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

A lengthy and interesting correspondence has taken place between the Commissioners of Patents here and the Great Seal Patent Office in England, looking to the adoption to some extent of our system by the British authorities. At their request, plans, drawings, &c., of our Patent-Office Building, were transmitted to London by this day's mail.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Over 3,000 applications for pensions were filed in the Pension Office during the month of July, a greater number than has been received during any similar period since the commencement of the war. Per contra, the invalid claims are fewer in number than for any month during the past six months. The business of this bureau has very largely increased. One hundred and sixty clerks are engaged, and frequently as many as fifteen hundred letters are mailed daily.

PARADE OF CLERKS.

The clerks of the War Department paraded this afternoon in their new uniform for the first time. It consisted of the regular army cap, dark blue blouse and light blue pants.

PERSONAL.

JOHN G. NICOLAY, Esq., Private Secretary to the President, returned last evening from a Summer trip in the West.

Col. J. EGBERT FARNUM, of New-York, was to-day ordered to take command of the Eleventh Reserve Corps Regiment, and to report to the commanding officer at Point Lookout, where he will have command of the post.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

Following are deaths of New-York soldiers reported to-day: GUSTAV BERGUIST, Co. C, Ninty-fifth New-York; ZENO H. COWLES, Co. I, Seventh Heavy Artillery; WM. H. COONEY, Second Heavy Artillery; MICHAEL LOWBER, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth; HENRY D. LOCKWOOD, Co. H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth; LEWELLYN WIPPLE, Co. H, Heavy Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY.

The Attorney-General has decided that a Collector or Deputy Collector is not entitled to a molety of the fine assessed against a party who is convicted of the offence defined by the ninth section of the Internal Revenue Act of 1862. His opinion is equally applicable to the corresponding section of the act of 1864, where the same provision, with some additions, is reenacted.

CONSUL AT SHEFFIELD.

GEORGE J. ABBOTT, connected with the Consular Bureau of the State Department, has been appointed Consul to Sheffield, England.

ARREST OF A SUBSTITUTE BROKER.

The duty of preventing the running of substitutes out of Washington to supply distant markets, has been intrusted to the Provost-Marshal. This morning a substitute broker of this city was arrested for such practices. He had procured four colored men at prices ranging from $150 to $300, and in order to obtain a large bonus, had removed them to Bladensburgh, thence to be sent to Baltimore; but before they could be placed on a railroad train, the entire party were arrested.

The Fast Day and Roman Catholics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform me and others why the Roman Catholics of the United States never pay any attention to the religious proclamations of the President of the United States, the Governor of the State or a State, or of the Mayor of the City or a city. Thanksgiving Day is never observed, and this day, Aug. 4, 1864, is not to be observed.

AN INQUIRER.

[*Answer.*—Because all holidays and religious observances must be *by appointment of the Church*.—ED. TIMES.]

The Late Drouth in Connecticut.

SALISBURY, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The severe drouth referred to in my note of the 18th ult. has come to an end—rain having fallen almost incessantly during the last twenty-four hours. This is the first rain of any amount we have had for the last fifty days, and the parched earth already shows signs of renewed freshness—all creation, both animate and inanimate, rejoicing in its blessed effects.

W. J. P.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 5.

New-Orleans dates of the 29th have been received.

The steamer *Matanzas* would leave for New-York on the 31st.

Gen. BANKS officially acknowledges the exchange of the prisoners who recently arrived there, and had ordered those belonging to the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Corps to report to the proper officers for duty, and those whose term of service has expired to proceed to their respective States to be mustered out.

THE DRAFT.

Letter from Gov. Seymour on Alleged Excessive Quotas.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 5.

The following is Gov. SEYMOUR's letter to Secretary STANTON, relative to the quotas in the first ten Congressional Districts of this State:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: It is my duty to call your attention to the enrollment made with a view to the draft lately ordered by the President. In some of the Congressional Districts they are especially excessive and injurious. The average quotas in 31 Congressional Districts of New-York are 2,881; in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire they are 2,167; in Pennsylvania, 2,571. It will be seen that the average demand made in every Congressional District in the State is for 310 men per district more than is required in Pennsylvania, and for 714 men per district more than Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. I name these States as I have not been able to procure the quotas assigned elsewhere.

There are no differences in the character of the population of these States to account for these discrepancies.

The most oppressive enrollments appear in the Congressional Districts in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The average demand made upon these is for 3,867 men each, while in Massachusetts the average demand made upon each district is for 2,167 men. The census returns show that the proportion of aliens and females in the large towns should make their quota less, not greater, than in other sections. These returns are confirmed by the character of their respective populations. Not only are aliens numerous in New-York and Brooklyn, but females make a larger proportionate number than elsewhere, as they find more employment in workshops or as domestics.

If a comparison is made between cities of different States, the disproportion of men demanded from New-York and Brooklyn is still more startling. While in these cities twenty-six per cent. of the population is enrolled, in Boston only 12½ per cent., or less than one-half that ratio are liable to be drafted. The ten Congressional Districts of Massachusetts are required to furnish under the last call only 21,670 men. The first ten Congressional Districts in this State are called on for 35,954, making an excess of 14,284. It is clear that great injustice is done under these enrollments. I do not mean to find fault with those who made them in New-York and Brooklyn. I know that what they state is true—that it is not possible to avoid the enrollment there of persons who are not liable to be drafted, because they are aliens or non-residents. Those whose names are thus erroneously put down, have no interest in correcting the lists; while the fact that they swell the enrollments and bring grevious burthens upon the district to which they are charged.

The draft makes a heavy drain upon all parts of our country. In our cities it is a terrible affliction. A great proportion of the inhabitants live upon daily wages, which they must receive with regularity to give food, fuel and shelter to their families. These can only be obtained by cash payments. The pay of the soldiers, which is made at irregular times, and perhaps at comparatively long periods, will not provide the necessary support to their families in cities like New-York and Brooklyn, and they are frequently broken up and ruined. Every consideration of justice and humanity demands that unequal burdens should not be thrown upon them.

It is proper I should say, that since the beginning of this civil war these cities have not only furnished their full quotas, but are to-day entitled to a credit of about 3,000 three years' men. It would be an act of justice to count each of these men against three men under the present call for service for one year. But these cities have done more. They have on repeated occasions promptly answered the calls of the department in times of peculiar peril. They have been enabled to do this, because at great expense they have kept up a well-disciplined militia. The cost of this has been as much for the advantage of the United States as for the city governments.

These excessive enrollments also subject to heavy taxation those who have been foremost in filling the National Treasury, and giving to the Government the money which has enabled it to pay its soldiers. I know that you will agree with me that New-York and Brooklyn have strong claims, not only upon the equity, but upon the gratitude of those who are administering the national affairs.

In answer to an appeal which I made to you last year, to correct a similar wrong, you appointed WILLIAM F. ALLEN, of this State, CHAUNCEY SMITH, of Massachusetts, and JOHN LOVE, of Indiana, a commission to examine the enrollment of 1863. They submitted an able report, showing its great injustice, and you relieved these cities from a great wrong. I urge that some similar plan be adopted now whereby the quota of this State, which especially in the districts I have named, including New-York City and Brooklyn, appear to be unequal and oppressive, may be adjusted equitably in proportion to the demands made upon other parts of the country. Since the enrollments were made there has been no opportunity to correct them. Neither can this be done in time. While names may be added to the lists, those which are there improperly placed cannot be stricken off. In large cities the names in excess cannot be detected, as the citizens are not familiar with the names and condition of their neighbors. In the country it is otherwise.

Truly, yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 5.

An order signed by Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE, was issued to-day, which states that the quota of the State, under the last call of the President, amounts to 89,318 men.

Under authority received from the War Department, one hundred companies are to be organized. Authorization will be granted to recruit a company upon application to headquarters here. Preference will be given to those who have been in the service.

The Adjustment of Quotas.

OFFICIAL OPINION OF SOLICITOR WHITING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

OPINION.

The President of the United States is authorized by the act of July 4, 1864, "To call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years, for military service; and any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute.

In case any quota or part thereof shall not be filled within fifty days after such call, the President is required immediately to order a draft for one year, to fill such quota or part thereof which may then be unfilled."

This act is in addition to, and in amendment of, the prior acts for "enrolling and calling out the national forces," and must be construed in connection therewith.

On the 18th day of July, 1864, the President called for 500,000 volunteers, under the provisions of the above-cited act.

Volunteers and drafted men are thus to be introduced into the service for one, two or three years; whereas, by the prior enrollment laws of 1863 and 1864, the only period of service provided was for *three years or during the war*, and hundreds of thousands of soldiers are now in the service as three years' men.

Questions having arisen relating to the settlement of quotas of which the one-year's men are now to constitute a part, a consideration of the objects, principles and provisions of the enrollment laws has become necessary.

The chief object of these laws is to bring able-bodied men into the military service, and to distribute as equally as practicable the burden of supplying them.

In order to equalize the quotas, the territory from which troops are to be drawn is required by law to be divided into districts, &c., and each district is to supply its due proportion of men. But as some districts send more and others less than their respective share of troops, and send some soldiers for a longer and others for a shorter term of service, the law requires the President to equalize the quotas of the respective districts, by taking into consideration the number of men and the terms of their service in each district.

If the number of men were taken into consideration, without regard to the time of their service, it is clear that the grossest inequality would exist in the respective contributions of different districts to the aggregate military service of the country.

If District A furnishes 1,000 men for one year, it contributes only one-third as much to the military service as District B, which furnishes 1,000 men for three years, although for the first year the contributions of A and B are, in mere point of numbers, equal. But during the second and third years of the three years' term District A is contributing nothing, and to equalize these districts, A must raise 1,000 men for the second year, and 1,000 men for the third year of that term.

Hence, the rule of equalization requires that the number of men from each district should be multiplied by the number of years of each man's service. The product gives the amount of years' service actually rendered; and it is this *product* found for each ward, district, &c., which is to form the basis of comparison for equalizing the service required from all the districts respectively. Such is the requirement of the statute, and it embodies practical good sense and evenhanded justice.

To apply these principles to the present state of facts, and to the draft to be made on the 5th of September next.

The amount of service rendered by each "district," &c., has been already ascertained by multiplying the number of men by their respective periods of service, thus settling the old account of such district up to this date in accordance with the principles above stated.

A new call is now made for 500,000 men. The number will be distributed among the "districts," &c., as required by law, in strict proportion to the number of military forces enrolled therein. That distribution having been made, each district will be charged in account with its quota in the first instance.

But in some district troops have already been furnished in excess of all their former quotas. Each district must have its separate account made up, either by crediting the excess or charging the deficit of years divided by three, assuming as the unit of all former quotas one man rendering three years' service. In other words, in settling and equalizing the old accounts of the different districts, their respective number of years' service will be divided by three, and the quotient will give the number of men furnished heretofore by each district, every person being thus reckoned as one three years' man, and the *excess* of men over former calls will be deducted from, or the deficiency in former calls will be added to, and constitute part of the respective quotas now to be obtained. All persons volunteering previously to the draft will, in like manner be credited.

The call is for one, two or three years' volunteers; the draft will, according to law, be for one year only.

The question now arises.

1. Whether one *three years'* man will, under the present call be credited in the quota of a district the same as three one year men? In other words, if district A shall be required to furnish 300 one year men, will the requirements of law and the President's call be satisfied if it furnish 100 three years' men?

In considering this question, it will be observed that *one man engaged to serve three years*, has been deemed the *unit* on which military service has been equalized in administering the former acts of Congress.

It is not material *what unit* is taken as the basis of equalization, if that unit is uniformly the same. It is on the assumption that the mode of calculation heretofore adopted will be continued by the Provost-Marshal-General, that the present call has been based.

The call of the President is for the number of individuals actually required, making allowance in the call only for those districts which, under this call, will be liable to furnish comparatively few troops, by reason of their having previously placed in the field more than their share under all former requisitions.

Each man furnished under the present call, whether his term of enlistment be longer or shorter, should count only *one* in the quota now required, and each district should furnish the full number of men which shall finally be determined on and called for as its quota.

But if one district shall fill its quota with one year men, and if another district shall fill its quota with three years' men, the *amounts of service* of these districts will not be equal on making up quotas *under a new call*. One of these districts should be credited with three times the amount of service which should be credited to the other, and the quota of the deficient district should be increased, or the quota of the district furnishing the three years' men should be diminished accordingly, under such new call.

At each successive call, all accounts of service preceding that call are made up, and the call for quotas should be such as shall equalize the amount of service required from each district in proportion to the persons therein liable to military service.

That district which, in the present draft, furnishes one-year men, cuts up its burden into three parts, and shoulders only one part at the present year, and leaves the rest to be met at the next call.

That district which furnishes three-years' men now, gains at once in its account with the Provost-Marshal-General the same benefit on the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service.

It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota; these men should be received, whether for one, two or three years' service. Those districts who furnish three years' men now, will be entitled to the full benefit thereof on all future calls.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

Solicitor Whiting's Official Opinion as to the Hundred Day Men.

The following is Solicitor WHITING's official opinion as to the liability of the hundred day men to the draft:

OPINION.

On the 5th of July inst., at a time of great public danger, the President of the United States, under the authority vested in him by the Act of Feb. 28, 1795, issued the following call on the Governor of the State of New-York for 12,000 of the militia of that State to be mustered into the service of the United States, for a term not exceeding one hundred days:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1864.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

The President directs me to inform you that a rebel force, variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand men, have invaded the State of Maryland, and have taken Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points; that the public safety requires him to call upon the State Executives for a militia force to repel this invasion. He therefore directs me to call on you for a militia force of twelve thousand men from your State, to serve not more than one hundred days, and to request that you will with the utmost dispatch forward the troops to Washington by rail or steamboat, as may be most expeditious.

Please favor me with an answer at your earliest convenience.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

On July 21 Gen. SANDFORD issued and published the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.—The Major-General publishes, for the information of this command, the following section from the act of Congress passed Feb. 24, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1864:

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the following persons be and they are hereby exempted from enrollment and draft under the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, *all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft*, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

It will be perceived by this section that the members of those regiments ordered on duty when *mustered into the service of the United States for 100 days will be exempted from the draft which is to be made in September next.* The regiments designated in Division Orders No. 24 as forming part of the quota of this State under the President's call for 12,000 militia from this State, are requested to complete immediately their preparations to embark forthwith for Washington. Those refusing or neglecting will be disbanded. By order of Maj.-Gen. C. A. SANFORD.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.
Official, CHARLES W. DARLING, A. D. C.

At the present date, July 26, it is understood that these militia, except two regiments, heretofore mustered in, are withheld from service by order of the Governor of New-York, in consequence of an objection to a decision of the Provost-Marshal-General, that these militiamen are not, by reason of their being mustered into the service, exempted from the draft ordered to take place the 5th day of September next, and from time to time thereafter, until the quotas required shall be filled.

That the objection raised by the Governor of New-York is purely theoretical, and may never become of the least practicable importance, is apparent from the following considerations:

Although it is clear that by the 10th section of the act of February 24, 1864, such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, will be exempted from the draft, yet the question of exemption of the hundred days' militia of New-York will not arise and no claim for such exemption can be made under the act, unless the soldier claiming the exemption shall be actually in the military service of the United States at the *time of the draft.*

Questions of exemption by reason of mental or physical unfitness, of age, of two years' service and honorable discharge therefrom, or exemption of being in the service, must be settled according to the state of facts at the time when the questions are to be decided.

The militia of New-York, having been called to meet an *emergency* for a term not exceeding 100 days, may all be discharged from service before the draft shall actually take place; they may be discharged at any time by the President, and he is not *bound* to retain their services any longer than the public necessity requires them.

If the draft ordered on the 5th of September should be postponed, or not completed on that day, no question of exemption can rise except when the person claiming exemption is in the military service of the United States at the time when he shall be personally drafted.

No draft will be required of New-York, if that State shall fill its quota with volunteers. Hence, for this reason, the question may be purely a theoretical one. So also it will be borne in mind the exemption from draft is a personal privilege to be used by and for the benefit only of the person drafted; he may prefer to waive his exemption, and to remain in the service. The question of the right of exemption arises only between the Government of the United States and the individual concerned.

The statement of the law by Gen. SANDFORD in the General Orders above cited, is founded on a misapprehension of the meaning of the statute. It is erroneous to say "that the members of the regiments now mustered on duty, *when mustered into service* by the United States, for one hundred days, *will be exempted from the draft which is to be made* in September next." But by the true construction of the act, those persons only who shall be actually in the *service of the United States at the time when their respective names shall be drafted, will be exempted from that draft*, if such exemption shall be claimed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

Marine Disaster.

SQUAN, N. J., Friday, Aug. 5—6:30 P. M.

The bark *Aid*, from Sagua la Grande, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, is ashore at this place.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

Caution to the Deaf.

DR. HARTLEY, proprietor of the Ear Infirmary, No. 497 Broadway, the only institution in America devoted exclusively and successfully to the treatment of EAR DISEASES, and the only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, generously offers to attend all persons suffering from deafness WITHOUT CHARGE UNTIL CURED, thereby proving his success unprecedented, and guarding the deaf against being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance. A cure warranted in all cases where malformation does not exise.

BELMONT, Aug. 5, 1862.

DR. HARTLEY—*Sir*: Words cannot express my gratitude to you for the restoration of my hearing, of which I have been partially deprived for fourteen years. I had the scarlet fever when quite young, and have since suffered from deafness, together with a discharge at the ears. I am now entirely cured of both, having been under your care but a short time. Thinking that you may, perhaps, give this note publicity, I will assure those interested that the process was neither tedious nor painful, and I earnestly advise all persons similarly afflicted to place themselves under your care.

Yours, respectfully, HATTIE A. HILL.
DR. HARTLEY'S OFFICE,
No. 497 Broadway.

Five Weeks' Absence from the City.

After TUESDAY, Aug. 2, all communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., must be directed to his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st., where he will continue his treatment for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching, until September 4, when he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., in this City.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Grocers, spice-dealers and druggists all sell Burnett's standard Flavoring Extracts. The St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, says: "Our test of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts has proved them to be very excellent."

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.

THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 95 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

Flowers and Insects.—To study and behold their surprising beauty, send $2 to HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York, for the new NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, just published. Discount to dealers.

Hill's Hair Dye, Fifty Cents, Black or brown—instantaneous, reliable, infallible. Onguent and Floralia Gloss for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ARCHER—TAYLOR.—At Baton Rouge, La., on Thursday, July 28, by Rev. Mr. Birge, Dr. ANSON S. ARCHER, of New-York, and AGGIE N. TAYLOR, of Baton Rouge.

VAN KLEEK—LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. R. D. Van Kleek, Dr. R. L. VAN KLEEK, of Gravesend, L. I., and Miss NELLIE S. LAWRENCE, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BROMBACHER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 4, after a long and painful illness, JACOB BROMBACHER, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 95 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 5, MARY EFFIE, infant daughter of Wm. M. and Euphemia F. Bush, aged 14 months.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

CRAPSER.—On Friday, Aug. 5, Mr. GEORGE B. CRAPSER, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Templar Lodge No. 203, of F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 270 West 18th-st., on Sunday next, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday morning.

CUMMING.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 3, from congestion of the brain, HENRY M., infant son of Edward and Mary Cumming, aged 3 months and 18 days.

Funeral from his parents' residence, Fordham, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

JAMES.—At Cold Spring, on Thursday, Aug. 4, suddenly, Lieut. FRED. J. JAMES, Third U. S. Cavalry, aged 23 years, eldest son of Frederick P. and Julia L. James.

The funeral will take place at Cold Spring, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

KISSAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, KATE EMELIA, youngest daughter of William B. and Laura Kissam, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Howard Lodge No. 60, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 765 Greenwich-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, Aug. 6, at 2½ o'clock.

PLATT.—At Darien, Conn., after a lingering illness, CAROLINE A., wife of Henry M. Platt, in the 42d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Darien, this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 4, ELINOR EAGLE, only child of Robert B. and Annie E. Smith, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. G. Terhune, at Passaic, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 11:45 A. M., and return at 4:15 P. M.

SLUYTER.—On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, JAMES S. SLUYTER, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 44 Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Claverack, Columbia County, for interment, on Sunday afternoon.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

SCHENCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 4, AUGUSTUS, Jr., youngest son of Augustus and Elizabeth Schenck, and grandson of the late Jeromus Schenck, aged 2 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Lafayette-av., seventh house east of Nostrand, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SANDFORD.—At New Orleans, La., on Saturday, July 23, Capt. JAMES SANDFORD, U. S. A., late of New-York. The remains will be brought to this City for interment. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

YATES.—At Schraalenburgh, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, of cholera infantum, JAMES F., infant son of John M. and Harriet A. Yates, aged 4 months and 24 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 467.—Aug. 5, 1864.
8, 12, 16, 15, 67, 66, 3, 9, 59, 37, 41, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 468.—Aug. 5, 1864.
3, 56, 67, 57, 39, 52, 31, 20, 16, 66, 24, 2, 50, 76.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

REV. DR. SUNDERLAND WILL PREACH in the 13th-st Church (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) on SABBATH morning, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ORIGINAL BOOK.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
MAN AND HIS RELATIONS,
ILLUSTRATING THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY,
THE RELATIONS OF THE FACULTIES TO THE ORGANS AND TO THE ELEMENTS, OBJECTS AND PHENOMENA OF THE EXTERNAL WORLD.
BY PROF. S. B. BRITTAN, M. D.

For fifteen years the author has been employed in researches which have at length resulted in the production of this extraordinary book, covering the wide range of Vital and Mental Phenomena, as exhibited in MAN and the Animal World. It is, however, especially devoted to MAN—to the constitution and immortal existence of the Soul; its present Relations to the Body; to the external forms and internal principles of Nature, and to the realm of Universal Intelligence. Although treating on the profoundest of subjects, the work is written in an elegant and attractive style to interest the common mind. At the same time the student of Vital Chemistry, Physiology and Medicine, the Divine and the Moralist, the Metaphysical Philosopher, and the Political Reformer, will find it replete with profound and profitable instruction.

One elegant volume, 8vo., fine tinted paper—extra vellum cloth, bev. boards—with steel engraved Portrait. Price $3 50. Published by W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 55 Walker-st., New-York.

And for sale by all Booksellers.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The August number of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
will be
READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.
It contains
NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
representing the
PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTRY,
their
STATIONS, DISTANCES AND CONNECTIONS.
Also, a
TOURIST GUIDE TO THE WATERING PLACES,
&c., &c., &c.

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR AUGUST.

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS—In reference to Purchasing Tickets, Checking Baggage, Railway Maps, Time-Tables, Railway Time Indicators, &c., &c., &c.

II.—PORTRAIT AND PHRENOLOGICAL DELINEATION OF CHARACTER of Charles Minot, Esq., General Superintendent of the Erie Railway, by Fowler & Wells.

III.—TOURIST GUIDE TO THE WATERING PLACES, Springs, &c., Niagara Falls, White Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Newport, Lake Champlain, Long Branch, Cape May, Atlantic City, Delaware Water Gap, &c., &c.

IV.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS—Representing the principal Railways of the country, delineating the principal routes of travel to and from the various towns, villages and cities through which they pass, together with the through routes to and from Boston, New-York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburgh, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans, Charleston, Richmond, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Cairo, Springfield, Indianapolis, Columbus, Portland, St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Goderich, Toronto, &c., together with all information in reference to the nearest, easiest and most pleasant way of traveling through the United States and the Canadas.

V.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED RAILWAY TIME TABLES—Giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains at the different cities, towns, villages and stations through which they pass; also their connections, together with information of value to every railway traveler, each and every important railway being represented by a map.

VI.—TIME AND DISTANCE INDICATORS—Representing the difference in time and the distance between the different cities throughout the United States. To the railway traveler these Indicators will prove invaluable; they not only serve to beguile time, but a moment's glance at them will show the traveler if his watch has gained or lost time while traveling.

VI.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—New-York the Metropolis of America; Progress of Wealth in the United States and the Means of Revenue; Philadelphia and Erie Railway; Oil City; Galena and Chicago Union and Northwestern Railways; Newcastle and Beaver Valley Railway; The State of Illinois; Important Railway Freight Decisions; Important to Railway Employes; Union Pacific Railway; Hotels at Saratoga; Ohio and Mississippi Railway; Convention of Railway Managers; New-York, Newport and Boston Steamboat Company.

VII.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—Give me the Hand that is Warm, Kind and Ready; The Blindfold Marriage, or Love's Stratagem; The Emperor and the Mother; Anecdote of Tristram Burgess; Charles Mathews and the Irish Beggar; The Influence of the Bible; The Countryman and the Lawyer; The Sailor and the Birds, or the Emancipated Prisoners; A Very Gentlemanly Man—A Railway Incident; A Patriotic Landlady; Privileges of a New-York Servant Girl; President Lincoln and the Two Children; The Practical Soldier; A Sketch of Human Nature; The Human Race.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

For sale at all the principal Bookstores, at all the principal Book, Periodical and Press Agencies, and upon all of the principal Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

TREATISE ON MILITARY SURVEYING.

Theoretical and practical, including a description of SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, by G. H. MENDELL, Captain of Engineers.

It treats of surveying, leveling, taking sketches of ground before the enemy, and so forth, and gives examples of the field-book, and is recommended to all aspirants to military honors as one that may be a very present help in time of need.

COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.
1 vol. 12mo., cloth $2.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

NOW READY,
THE NEW BOOK,
BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "COTTA FAMILY,"
Entitled
THE EARLY DAWN;
OR, SKETCHES OF CHRISTIANITY IN ENGLAND IN THE OLDEN TIME.
With an Introduction by
Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D.
One vol., 12mo. $1 75.
Published by M. W. DODD,
No. 506 Broadway.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE SEPTEMBER NUMber of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing a "Debate in Crania," Physiognomy of Fighting Generals, etc., etc., will go to press on the 10th August.

Advertisements intended for that number should be sent to the publishers at once. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 290 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Formerly of and successor to
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON & CO.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.

☞ Particular attention paid to the analyses of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Commercial Products, &c., &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DIAMOND RINGS,

Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 1 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS; with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 8, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be intitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
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EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.

This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of
7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
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Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
ORDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENOS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000,
DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
U. S. DEPOSITORY
AND
AGENT FOR THE 7-30 LOAN.
ALSO FOR SALE,
BONDS OF 10-40 LOAN,
AND SIXES OF 1881.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.
New-York City Corporation Bonds, interest payable quarterly; Real Estate 6 per Cent. Bonds. $150,000 for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:
A. H. WAINRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.
DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. TOUSEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to by done by this Company, as its name implies, warrant its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, show that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription of the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open *until further notice*, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of E. HILTON SCRIBNER, where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.
QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Shares $25 each.
TRUSTEES.
John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Post, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chaffee, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN P. PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.
Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The property of this company comprises some 135 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.

Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACEY, No 30 Wall-st.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of six or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 90 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jell-law12w*

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent, free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the [illegible] of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O. CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 26, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 22, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Aug. 16, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 Hudson-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

By order, JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California, on stock registered for dividends in New-York, on and after 5th inst., less exchange, at the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 34 Pine-st.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. for the last six months is this day declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, 8th prox mo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BURNHAM'S LATE ISSUES.

Just ready, a peculiarly attractive Summer book,

THE FOREST ARCADIA;

Embracing a visit to the sources of the Grass and Oswegatchie Rivers in the Great Wilderness of Northern New-York. 16mo, tinted paper, cloth extra, $1 50.

A fresh and attractive story of adventure on the western slope of the Adirondack Mountains; with graphic descriptions of lake and river scenery, and valuable estimates of the commercial value of the mineral, agricultural and timber resources of this vast region.

Also, just ready,

RITA.

A Novel. By HAMILTON AIDE, author of "Confidences," &c. 12mo. $1 20.

This novel is the autobiography of a young English girl, whose lot is cast among the corrupt influences of French society. Through the story the struggle goes on between their malign influences on the one hand, and an innate feeling of rectitude, strengthened by a virtuous attachment, on the other. The plot of the story is elaborate, and novel readers will follow its developments with interest. It is highly praised by the public and press of England as worthy the perusal of every lover of good books.

One large 12mo volume. Price $1 50.

The above are for sale by Booksellers and News Dealers everywhere, and sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price by the Publisher,

T. O. H. P. BURNHAM,
No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
HOW TO DO IT,
OR DIRECTIONS FOR
KNOWING AND DOING EVERYTHING NEEDFUL.

THIS IS A BOOK!—A book that tells you what to do, and how to do it.
POOR MAN!—Buy it, and you will learn from it how to make a fortune.
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MAIDENS!—You love birds!
YOUNG MEN!—You need just such an instructor.
ALL PEOPLE!—In these pages you will find just what is best for you to do and how to do it the best.
Would you know how to do it? Then buy this book. Price 60 cents.

JOHN H. TINGLEY,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.
Sent free, by mail, on remitting the price.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE COAL AND expense in grates, use W. W. SUPPER & CO.'s patent grates for steamships, steamboats and stationary boilers. Office No. 91 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN acres, with house and barns, in excellent order; the situation is healthy and in a good neighborhood, one mile from Closter Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and eighteen miles from Hoboken; the farm is fertile, and has good fruit, plenty of water and 25 acres of wood; price $12,000. Apply to JOHN H. STEPHENS, Closter Depot, Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

SPLENDID SITE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE—For sale, 30 acres of land fronting on Hudson River, one mile from steamboat landing, 2½ miles south of Milton; river front 32 rods, with a 13-mile view of Hudson River. The situation cannot be surpassed. Inquire of WEEKS, DOUGLASS & CO., corner of Front and Broad sts., or address W. DUNCAN, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y. Steamers *Cornell* and *Baldwin* land daily.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—SITUATED AT Newark, N. J., and within 200 yards of the Chestnut-st. depot of the New-Jersey Railroad; the lot is 134 by 250 feet; is covered with buildings suitable for the business; has a 20-horse engine, nearly new, and is in all respects in good condition; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in this City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on the New-Haven Railroad, 20 miles from New-York, containing 20 acres of land, house and out-buildings complete, fruit of all kinds, and extensive graperies, containing fine varieties of fruit, on terms to suit. Address, for particulars, L. IHLSENG, piano manufacturer, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Hackettstown, N. J., three hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Lot 98x238, well stocked with choice fruit; frame house, and barn in good repair. Price, $4,000. Apply to J. C. WYCKOFF on premises, or to O. W. DUNN, Esq., No. 209 Duane-st., New-York.

MUST BE SOLD—A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-stone, high-stoop house, four stories and basement. The purchaser can occupy it in a week. Location beautiful, opposite the Beekman Hill Park, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
JOHN GLASS, Owner, No. 830 2d-av

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 454 WATER-st., on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN G. ATTRIDGE, 591 or 261 East 4th-st., from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET.

SUPERIOR OFFICES TO LET—ON THE third floor front, and fourth floor rear, of No. 116 Nassau-st., in a new building. Very desirable for lawyers. Will be rented cheap. Apply to the janitor on the premises, or to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—ON THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building No. 117 Broadway; rent very moderate; possession given about 1st September. Apply to the CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor, with water and waste, and three rooms in the attic, of the house No. 347 West 12th-st. Rent $21 per month. Inquire of Mrs. BAILEY, in the store No. 250 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE in New-York or Brooklyn, in a good location; to a family having nice furniture and wishing it well cared for, this will be a desirable opportunity to let at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,245 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER 1, OR NOVEMBER 1, for six months, a completely furnished house in good repair; neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,700 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

Garrison's, N. Y., opposite West Point, half a mile back from the river at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad, where all trains stop, and of easy access by the boats, which stop at West Point. The house is new and pleasantly located. A few rooms vacant at present. Terms reasonable. Carriages to let.

JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIvate family at Tarrytown, by application to WM. VERMILYA, at the office of Smith's line of steamers, foot of Harrison-st., New-York, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in City or country, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTant man a situation; thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses; also gardening, milking, &c., in any part of the country; he never used tobacco nor strong drink; the best reference can be given. Call or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man in a gentleman's family as groom and coachman, and inside servant; lately landed; first-class reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 White Hall-st., opposite Castle Garden.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging American young man from Rhode Island, who is a good groom and coachman; willing to make a garden, and be generally useful inside and outside. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY SIXTEEN years of age, who has been a student in the Free Academy for the past two years; best of references can be given. Address J. M., Station F Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS MAN as coachman and assistant of the gardener; the best references can be given. Apply at Mr. HOFACKER'S, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, where two or three horses are kept, and nothing else required; English; age 38; good reference. Address M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
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U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheaper than elsewhere. G. W. SNEDEN, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and examine our large and extensive stock before the prices are again advanced. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Weschester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.

Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.

Average attendance for the last three years, 169.

Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDongall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Unsurpassed facilities in French, piano, music, and higher English; fifteen superior instructors who make teaching a profession. Young ladies are exercised daily in Lewis' gymnastics in the new gymnasium.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Claverack, New-York.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 26.
J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
W. B. DWIGHT.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20. Mme DON BERNARD, née de Rochtermoy, will be at home Sept. 1. Previous to that date, letters addressed at No. 147 Madison-av. will meet attention.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate department embraces studies for three years. Special advantages for music. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED PROFESSOR OF Sciences, $1,000; Classical Principal High School, $1,200; Classical Assistant $750, and several at smaller salaries; French lady for city; Episcopalian Preceptress in Seminary; lady for piano and painting; several ladies for English, French and Music, in schools and families. All Teachers who want positions should have application form of "Amer. School Inst."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary,
No. 130 Grand-st.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, A PROFESSOR of music for a seminary, and several ladies to teach music in good schools. Personal applications are desired here before Wednesday evening of next week. Also several teachers of other qualifications are wanted. All who seek positions should have application-form of Amer. School Inst. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary,
No. 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in a school or family; can teach English, drawing and oil-painting; salary $100; no objection to any location, as a good home is desired; references given. Address E. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of French, German, Music and the English branches. Address X, Post-office, New-Brunswick, N.J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, that understands the growing of grapes, strawberries, &c., under glass; must bring good reference. Apply to BEVANS & MARSHALL, No. 17 Nassau-st., on Saturday, Aug. 6, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE, WHO HAS HAD considerable experience in taking charge of a baby, and has good City or Brooklyn references; wages $9 per month. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; one who thoroughly understands his business may apply, with reference, at No. 109 Wall-st., from 12 to 1, Monday. Single man preferred.

WANTED—A VERY FASHIONABLE HAT AND bonnet trimmer, to take charge of the trimming department. None except well qualified in every way need apply, at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND seamstress, a Protestant, thoroughly qualified for the situation and willing to live in the country. Apply at No. 48 South-st.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED.—ONE WHO is correct at figures, writes a good hand, has experience, and is well acquainted with the City, may address in his own handwriting, with references, Box No. 1,602 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, BY A gentleman and his wife; any party having a pleasant room to let can find a good tenant by addressing L. H. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 489 Broadway.

PATENT MUSQUITO CANOPIES.
BEST IN USE.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.
IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS AND
LACE CURTAINS

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 55 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES USING MEDICINES.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach, and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated, are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Besides being pleasant to take, they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the United States, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases. European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

A SECRET THAT EVERY MARRIED WOMAN SHOULD KNOW.—Inclose 50 cents and a stamped envelope addressed to yourself, to No. 476 Broadway, New-York. Simple and cheap.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth absolutely without pain. Dr. Colton, the originator, administering the gas in person, giving pleasure in place of pain. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1864. }

PROPOSALS will be received by this department until Aug. 12, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following arsenals of Horse Equipments, United States cavalry pattern, as hereinafter stated:

At the New-York Arsenal, 10,000.
At the Frankfort Arsenal, 6,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, 6,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000.

These sets of horse equipments are to be furnished complete, with the exception of horse brush, currycomb, lariat, picket-pin, link, nose bags, spurs and straps, blankets, watering bridle, and sweat leather. The curb bits and stirrups are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited at the above-named arsenals. The malleable iron trimmings are to be japanned. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, assorted sizes, not less than 3½ inches between the bars on the inside of the pommel; the side bars of hard white wood or beech; the pommel and cantles of beech, well put together. All the irons are to be one-tenth of an inch thick, and all let into the wood, to be covered with the best slaughtered cowhide. All other coverings will be rejected. The halters are to be riveted with twelve No. 12 copper rivets as shown in samples. The bridle rein is to be seven-eighths of an inch wide, and made as per sample. The girth strapping to be riveted. The two D rings to have a stop; two rivets in each end of girth; no cross sewing; and all the stitching throughout the sets will not be less than eight (8) stitches to the inch. The stirrup hoods will be omitted. The carbine socket strap is to be riveted with two No. 12 copper rivets. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and, if deemed necessary, the leather to be used in the fabrication of these equipments to be inspected before cutting.

The final inspection will be made at the arsenal where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole amount contracted for, the first delivery to be made on the ——

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered other than from parties who are known to be regular manufacturers, and who are capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal at which they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above arsenals, or at this office.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 2-, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
Witness. [Seal.]

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF }
SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 15th of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, — cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"—— ——."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. C. CLARKE,
Col., A. O. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. }

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, (also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864. }

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at

MICHENER'S STORE.

No. 142 North Front-street,

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., 233 bales of COTTON, being cargoes of vessels unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

BY H. J. JORDAN & CO., THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.:

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

Among which will be found a pair of fine brown

CARRIAGE HORSES,

warranted sound, and about 16 hands high; also a fine brougham horse.

ALSO,

a small horse, near 16 hands high, warranted to trot in 2:50, and 10 miles in 30 minutes.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and cottage suites, hair and straw mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, iron and other bedsteads, sofas, chairs, mirrors, engravings, paintings, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, triolodeon, rosewood billiard-table, Sharpe maker, sewing-machines, desks, oil-cloth, matting, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues now ready. Also, jeweler's iron safe.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..........(Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY..........Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN..........Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA..........Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY..........Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY..........Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

OCEAN QUEEN,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.

SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the OCEAN QUEEN and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO.

GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship

EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green.

D. B. ALLEN.

NOTICE.—BRITISH STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, Salmon, Commander, for Liverpool, will leave Pier No. 48 East River, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 12 M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ A. M.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FAVORITE BARGE HARVEST HOME and others, steamboats such as desired; also Pleasant Valley Grove, and St. Ronan's Well. Office, No. 352 West-st. H. B. CROSSETT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the general commission business, under the name of JOHN BENTO & CO., and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by the late Mr. JOSEPH BENTO, at No. 176 Front-st.

JOHN BENTO,
G. SESSELBERG,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. HENRY P. ALVES.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,393, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

At 12:15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9:15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12:15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5:30 P. M., Crawford House at 8:30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6:30.

For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.— Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER THOMAS FOULKS, well adapted for towing; length, 75 feet; breadth, 18 feet 3 inches; depth, 8 feet 6 inches. Built in Brooklyn in 1861; metaled with pure copper in 1864. Vessel has been run but a few months, and is sold to close an account. For particulars apply at office.

THOMAS STACK, Shipbuilder,
Foot of North 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE OWNER OF A PATENT RIGHT TO manufacture small articles of machinery, sold by samples, having recently established a suitable factory, and a business already successful, will dispose of half, or less, of his interest on favorable terms, to an energetic and respectable business man, who can contribute about $6,000 to the formation of a company, the advertiser being unable from permanent bodily affliction to give it sufficient personal attention. No humbug about this. Address Box No. 386 Post-office.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—FOR sale, the fixtures complete and lease (5 years from May 1, 1864) of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn. Possession given on or about Nov. 1, 1864. Apply on the premises, as above.

GLASS—ASSIGNEE SALE.—A COMPLETE AND well-stocked glass factory for sale, with lease, in good working order, with a full set of tools, horse and wagon, by order of G. A. FISCHER, Assignee. Inquire at No. 59 Flushing-av., near Broadway, Brooklyn E. D.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BUSINESS or an interest in a business, or an article that needs to be extensively advertised to make it profitable.

J. J. BONNET & CO., No. 34 Liberty-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE PUBLIC INSIST UPON IT.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock,
MAZULM; or, THE NIGHT OWL.
LAUGHABLE TRICKS, BRILLIANT SCENERY.
MLLE. LOUISE, MLLE. ERNESTINE AND A FULL COMPANY.

Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD, Ethiopian Comedian, in his Stump Speech.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 in Lecture Room, without additional charge, OF HERR NALOSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing 300 varieties of beautiful, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION

will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT and ELABORATE OVERTURES and COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!! FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.

Last night of the engagement of

MR. DAN BRYANT,

whose masterly and artistic impersonations of Irish character have attracted crowded and delighted audiences during the season.

SATURDAY, Aug. 6,

Boucicault's great drama, the

COLLEEN BAWN,
OR BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

with the following unprecedentedly great cast:

Myles-na-Coppaleen..........Mr. Dan Bryant
Father Tom..........Mr. C. Fisher
Danny Mann..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Hardress Cregan, (his original character,) Mr. H. F. Daly
Kyrie Daly..........Mr. A. H. Davenport
Corrigan..........Mr. W. H. Norton
Mrs. Cregan..........Miss Fanny Morant
Eily O'Connor, the "Colleen Bawn,"..Miss Ione Burke (who will sing "Cruiskeen Lawn," "A Pretty Girl Milking a Cow.")
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Shelah"..Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Shelah Mann..........Mrs. John Sefton

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruit or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits..........10
United States to Veterans..........15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 304 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

EXEMPTION! EXEMPTION! EXEMPTION!

Procured for responsible parties, residents of the City and County of New-York, for one, two or three years, as may be desired.

Responsible parties leaving their names, &c., with us will be promptly served, and no money will be required to be paid on presentation of the proper certificates of exemption.

Apply at the ARMY AND NAVY RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS, No. 100 Broadway.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes for their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only on delivery of the papers. The exemption papers are furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their wishes attended to. The Eighth District will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably be exempt from a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their respective District at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 423 Broadway, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864. }

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General, which will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office enables parties insured to have the opportunity to secure a substitute in advance if they are drafted, for the above sums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims, should call and have their claims, &c., collected on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Union will be held at TAMMANY HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, at 7½ o'clock. A Revised Scale will be reported for action.

E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTURERS OF THIS City are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Astor House, MONDAY, Aug. 8, at 10 A. M., for the annual election of officers, and other important business.

J. HERSHFELD, } Secretaries. J. F. LEE, Chairman.
E. BUHLE, }

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.

Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 6, 1864,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of the grand Spectacular Drama of the
SEA OF ICE,
in which the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
will sustain the characters of
LOUISE and OGARITA,
supported by every member of the company.
APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1864,
By general request
and for the first time at this theatre,
will be produced
Mr. C. W. Tayleur's thrilling Drama, entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
in the celebrated character of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED TIMES
throughout the United States, with the most distinguished success.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager..........Geo. Wood.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TWENTY-FOURTH NIGHT of the highly successful engagement and last appearance of the distinguished artiste,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who will this
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 6,
appear in two of her celebrated characters,
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in the 2d and 5th acts of the
LADY OF LYONS,
LADY OF LYONS,
after which, give her eighteenth representation of
THE FRENCH SPY,
THE FRENCH SPY,
sustaining THREE CHARACTERS.
Box-Sheet open from 8 to 4 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merit of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 788 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most prominent organists in America.) Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have achieved and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Forte, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when twenty or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—One hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be over 1,100 pounds, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad, and who has a horse and wagon which he would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with the best of care and feed for their use. Should the party having the same wish to sell, and the price is not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF BAY carriage horses, young, sound and kind in all harness. Can be seen at the residence of the late Mrs. ISABELLA WEYMAN, Bloomingdale Road and 90th-st.

A VERY FINE TRUCK HORSE FOR sale cheap at No. 87 Bowery.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A small-cylinder Hoe Press, 31x36, with shafting, pulleys, fly, two ink fountains, &c., in perfect working order, and will average between two and three thousand impressions an hour. Price $1,600 cash.

Also, an old-fashioned ADAMS or AUSTIN PRESS, 24x36, worked by crank, used for newspaper and jobbing, will average 800 newspaper sheets an hour. Will be sold cheap. An excellent press for a country newspaper.

Also, sufficient SECOND-HAND TYPE to set a good-sized daily newspaper, laid in case and closely distributed, viz.: 26 cases full of Nonpareil, 26 cases full of Brevier, 26 cases full of Minion.

E. B. SPOONER & SON, Printers,
No. 32 Court-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

FROM EUROPE.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

[illegible] of interference, we encounter, to our great surprise, a deputation of factory operatives from Lancashire, who waited upon Earl Russell on Monday. A correspondent in another column suggests two or three pertinent questions, which we commend to Mr. Nield, of the Southern Independence Association. We ought to have been favored with the names of some, at least, of these operative deputies, and told what constituencies they represented. It would also have been more satisfactory to the public if some impartial representative of the press had been left to report the proceedings of the deputation, so as to have precluded all suspicion of "cooking." The deputation was, no doubt, composed of respectable workmen; but we must protest against the assumption that they represent the vast majority of "the people of the cotton districts." *We are quite sure that if the Southern Independence Association felt they had such a vast majority of the people of these districts at their back, they would not be afraid to do what they have so far discreetly refrained from doing—convene a public meeting at the Free Trade Hall, and let the majority carry it.*

[illegible] "mediation" and "recognition" are quite distinct, and we beg leave to offer a few remarks on both. In the first place, it may be well to observe that "mediation" is a flexible word, applicable at discretion to two distinct modes of procedure. It may mean simply the proffer of our good offices to two contending Powers, for the sole purpose of making those mild and rational observations on the question at issue which at a certain stage in most quarrels the belligerents feel the force of, but cannot bring themselves to utter and act upon. The offer to mediate implies a conviction that both parties are partly right and partly wrong; that their forces are so evenly balanced as to make it unlikely that either of them will be able to gain a decisive superiority, and that, instead of fighting each other out of existence, it would be better to compromise their differences. To mediate in this way with success, it is necessary that both parties should be willing to accept the good offices of the mediating power, and the offer of mediation implies that, if it is rejected, the matter will end there. If so, we put it to any reasonable man to say whether there is the shadow of a probability for supposing that it could be successful. We need hardly cite proofs. The conclusion is obvious and incontrovertible. *The North are not yet tired of the war. They have not yet given up the firm conviction that they are able to conquer the South. They are just now in the greatest effort they have yet made.* The campaign is undecided, but they fully expect that Grant will succeed in taking Richmond, and that, Richmond once captured, the Confederacy will collapse. Besides, there are no materials for a compromise. The question at issue is not whereabouts a frontier line shall be drawn, but *whether there shall be one republic or two republics within the territory of the United States. On this issue compromise is impossible. There is no middle ground: there can be no reciprocal concessions, no "giving and taking," no possible adjustment.* All we could say is—for Heaven's sake stop the war! But this is advice they can take to-morrow, if so disposed, and which they will take all the sooner of their own accord than on the suggestion of a foreign Power. Mediation of this sort would not be harmless, for it would be taken as a threat of ulterior measures, even if none were meant. But mediation may include those ulterior measures. It may mean—stop fighting, or we will make you. *In this case mediation is hypocrisy, for, though ostensibly friendly, it is a threat of war.* We are guilty of no injustice to Mr. Spence and his friends in assuming that this is the step they are anxious to see us taking. Hence the suggestion that we should take it in concert with the other Powers of Europe, by which we are to understand France exclusively. The plan is for Great Britain and France to make a formal tender of their good offices to the Cabinet at Washington, and if they are rejected, as they would be sure to be, then to recognize the South. This would, of course, bring on a war with the North, in which we should have the South for allies, and be bound to fight for its independence. This is what Mr. Spence means; that is what he wants. It is due to himself that he should say so without disguise, instead of entrapping the unwary and leading the public astray by couching mischievous designs in platitudes and verbiage.

Mr. Lindsay's suppressed motion for recognizing the South had at least the merit of straightforwardness. He tells us plainly what he wants us to do, and the question can therefore be discussed on honest grounds. Now, it must have occurred to most people of intelligence, that a mysterious and fabulous importance has been assigned to this act of recognition. The friends of the South demand it as a right. They present their clients to us in the condition of victims who have suffered a grievous wrong at the hands of Europe because they have not been admitted into what is rhetorically styled the "family of nations." We really are not persuaded of the existence of any such family. If it exists, it is at all events a very disjointed and quarrelsome one. What really exists is a number of independent States, more or less contiguous, who, having a good deal of business to transact with one another, find it convenient to be represented reciprocally by duly authorized officials. Why do we recognize any country? Simply because, as we have or may have business relations with it, convenience requires that we should be represented there by Ambassadors and Consuls. Why should we recognize the South here or hereafter? Solely because without such recognition we could not appoint Consuls to the Southern ports, or make arrangements for trade, or secure the safety and the rights of British subjects who might have to reside therein. There is no abstract duty on the part of one State to recognize another, and no State can demand as a matter of right to be so recognized. It is a matter of expediency, convenience, business. Hence, the first condition of recognition is independence, for until a State is solidly established it cannot make treaties or afford protection. Here we see the utter absurdity of the proposal to recognize the South. *Why should we recognize a country which we cannot reach except at the risk of being made prisoners?* When we cannot send a cargo of goods to any of its ports which might not be legally captured and sold in New-York for the benefit of the Federal captors? The whole coast, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, is watched by hostile squadrons. If we sent a Consul to Richmond he might be swallowed up by Grant, or to Charleston, he would have nothing to do, and might get his head smashed by a bomb-shell. If the South should succeed in establishing its independence, and in getting rid of the fleets and armies which environ its territories, we shall then recognize it, not because the South will have any abstract claim to recognition, but because British merchants and residents will need and have a right to our protection. Whether that day will or will not arrive is a contingency which we have no right to anticipate by taking a step which, while utterly useless to ourselves, would be tantamount to taking sides in the contest, and helping to settle it in accordance with our own views.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Advices from the front report all quiet since the late battle. The extremely hot weather (the thermometer averaging 100 degrees in the shade) for the past week precludes anything like active movements.

Nearly all the wounded have been removed from the battle-field to the hospitals at Old Point, and many have been sent to different hospitals in the North. The steamer *De Molay* leaves this afternoon with 400 sick and wounded.

It being fast day, the principal stores at Old Point and Norfolk are closed and labor has been suspended.

The steamer *J. Johnson*, while coming down the James River yesterday afternoon, in tow, was fired upon by a rebel battery at Wilcox's Landing, but no damage was done.

Arrest of a Gang of "Greenback" Counterfeiters.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Aug. 5.

Col. Baker, Chief of the National Detective Police, who has been here several days on official business, has succeeded in ferreting out the most successful and extensive gang of counterfeiters ever known in the United States. Fourteen of the gang are now in double irons. Five large boxes of counterfeiting material, taken from the gang, are now on their way to Washington. Other parties are to be arrested. A large quantity of bank-note paper and ink, eleven presses and twelve plates are secured. This gang have been largely engaged in manufacturing and circulating $20 greenbacks, and $10 and $50 United States Treasury notes, new issue, besides 50-cent postal currency. A large amount of this has been secured.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, Aug. 5.

Fast day was observed by the suspension of all public business and with religious services.

Another fleet of Russian war vessels is now in port.

Gen. McDowell has caused to be seized a lot of photographs of Fort Alcatraz, taken at a cost of $1,500, deeming it perilous to let them go out.

A survey is in progress for a railroad from the northern line of this State to the Columbia River in Oregon.

The copper mines of this State are yielding largely. Placer gold mining is dull, on account of the drouth.

The Pennsylvania Election.

Erie, Penn., Friday, Aug. 5.

The majority in Erie County on Tuesday last, in favor of the soldier's right to vote was 3,946.

A Good Passage.—The steamer *Washington*, from New-York July 6, arrived at Havre on the 17th of July. The passengers expressed themselves highly pleased with the ship and all pertaining thereto.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Panama July 27, brings the following intelligence:

Specie List per Ocean Queen.

Order	$26,236 84	J. B. Newton & Co.	29,100 00
Richard Patrick	50,000 00	H. Cohen & Co.	33,100 00
Scholle & Bro	24,100 00	August Belmont & Co.	40,000 00
D. N. & C. Walter	6,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	45,500 00
W. H. & F. B. Taylor	10,000 00		
Jennings & Brewster	9,600 00		
A. Rich & Bro	6,500 00	Total	$280,136 84

FROM ASPINWALL.

Parson & Pelit	$600	Ribon & Munoz	1,510
McKesson & Robbins	560		
R. Vallarino	400	Total	$3,070

The Attempts at Revolution in Ecuador—Aspect of the Hispano-Peruvian Question Unchanged—From Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Peru*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 20th. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chilé are to the 2d, Bolivia to the 6th, and Callao and Lima to the 13th of July. The *Peru* has $281,200 in specie, with bark, wool, india rubber, barrilla, cacas, &c., for England. For New-York she has only 97 ceroons bark, 101 hides, 52 bales goat skins, 9 ceroons indigo and 27 sacks coffee.

ECUADOR.

The attempts at revolution against the Government of President Moreno and Gen. Flores seem all to have been suffocated, and the country is now quiet. These two leaders seem to have become alarmed at the determined attitude of their own people against their monarchical tendencies and are apparently changing front. Gen. Juan Jose Flores publishes a letter in Lima, in which he says if war should result from the differences between Spain and Peru, Ecuador will sustain the sovereignty and independence of the American Continent. The *Comercio*, at Lima, throws doubt upon his good faith in this declaration.

In Quito an official note of the Minister of Foreign Relations to the Ecuatorian Minister in Mexico, notifying him that Ecuador will not recognize the Emperor Maximilian has been published. This has caused an agreeable surprise to the other South American States.

PERU.

The aspect of the Spanish question had not changed since the previous mail. Peru was waiting the decision of the Cabinet at Madrid upon the Chincha Islands seizure, but was actively strengthening her coast and naval defences. The neighboring Republics continue to manifest their sympathy with Peru by a great deal of talk, and many think that "when it comes to a pinch" they will limit their sympathy to this mode of assistance. The mail which left Panama for Callao on the 24th will carry the news that Spain has no intention of giving up the Islands till all her demands are satisfied, so in a month or so we shall know whether we are to have war or peace.

Admiral Pinzon, commanding the Spanish fleet, had arrested two Peruvian clerks, who were loading guano, as a retaliatory measure on the Peruvian Government, who had ordered two Spaniards, bearers of communications to the fleet, to be arrested, although the latter had been acquitted by the Judge at Callao.

The late Spanish Minister to Peru, Señor Salagar, complained in his famous paper of charges against the Government of Peru, that a Spanish subject, Señor E. R. Barras, had been, in Moyobamba, the victim of many injustices and outrages. Señor Barras publishes a note, in which he says that neither from the people nor the Government of Peru has he received the slightest injury in word or deed.

The Government of Peru has received, with the greatest satisfaction, the decision of the commission of the French Senate, that M. Cochet, a French subject, has no legal claims for his pretended discoveries of guano.

A Government expedition has discovered a feasible communication between the City of Chackapoyas and other towns in that vast region, and the river Amazon, the head of navigation, being distant only ten leagues from a point near the former city.

The beautiful valley of Ica, which in 1853 exported only $50,000 in agricultural products, this year exports $1,000,000.

A preparatory meeting of the Peruvian Congress, which assembles on the 28th of July, was held at Lima on the 13th.

The American ship *Stars and Stripes* has been sold in Callao and now carries a British flag, under the name of the *North Star*. She took a cargo of guano to England.

The Peruvians still continue actively the cruel coolie trade. A Peruvian ship arrived at Callao, on the 8th July, in 100 days from Macao, with 500 of these poor creatures. Forty-five died on the passage. If the Peruvians still persist in this brutal business they ought to be forcibly prevented from doing it by the naval Powers of the civilized world.

On the Fourth of July the Spanish Admiral, with his squadron, moved off several miles to the north of the Chinchas—it is said because Admiral Bell, of the United States corvette *Lancaster*, did not invite any one of Pinzon's officers to take part in the festivities of the day.

Señor Ribeyro, Peruvian Minister of State, has resigned his place in the Cabinet.

The Peruvian 44-gun steam frigate that had been sunk at the Island of San Lorenzo over three years, and which was raised some months since, has been towed to Callao, and is under repair.

The Peruvians are rifling cannon at the Government foundry of Bella Vista, near Lima.

CHILI.

There is nothing of particular importance from this Republic. The Secretary of State, after greatly exasperating the Deputies by his neglect, on two or three calls, to present the correspondence on the Peruvian question with Spain to Congress, had signified his intention to communicate it.

Gen. Bulnes and Señors Santa Maria and Torres were soon to leave Valparaiso, on the war-ship *Esmeralda*, for Callao, to bring to Chili the remains of Gen. O'Higgins.

Some excitement has been caused by the news brought from Mejillones by the *San Carlos*, to the effect that the Commander of the *Esmeralda* had impeded the working of the guano deposits at Chacayo, which little port, with its Bolivian authorities, and flying the Bolivian flag, has hitherto been considered as belonging to Bolivia, although situated on the disputed territory. It is stated that Capt. Williams, of that corvette, was acting on orders from his Government; but the Cabinet does not throw any light on this subject, nor does it furnish any particulars respecting the claim which it is stated that the Spanish Legation in Chile makes on this country for various public demonstrations hostile to Spain, the fitting out of the *Dart* with men to aid Peru and preventing shipments of coal for the Spanish squadron.

During the last week, frequent and pretty strong earthquakes have been felt in Valparaiso and neighboring districts. Slight showers of rain and northerly wind have also been experienced.

Small pox is devastating the Northern districts of Chile.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from San Jose de Guatemala and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 20th inst. Her dates from Guatemala are to July 13, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 18th July. She brings 18 passengers and the following freight list:

For Southampton—209 ceroons cochineal, 1 box plants.

For Liverpool—559 ceroons cochineal, 56 bags coffee, 14 bales India rubber, 9 bales deer skins, 32 cans balsam, 132 bales cotton, 7 pkgs. sundries.

For New-York—16 ceroons cochineal, 300 bags coffee, 32 bales deer skins, 77 bales cotton, 311 hides.

For Aspinwall—14 bales cotton, 10 bags coffee.

For Panama—435 bags coffee, 7 bales deerskins, 157 hides, 2 ceroons indigo, 24 bags cocoa, 15 cases cigars, 2 pkgs. sundries.

Specie—For England	$72,042 68
Specie—For San Francisco	500 00
Specie—For Panama	2,806 10
Total	$75,348 78

There is nothing of any interest from the five Central American States. Everything was quiet. The President of Salvador and his Congress had made a trip from La Union to Libertad on the Panama Railroad Company's steamboat *Salvador*, and were tickled at the entertainment and politeness shown them by Capt. Rathburn. Salvador has gone largely into the culture of cotton.

FROM PANAMA.

Peru Seeking to Negotiate a Loan—Continued Preparations to Resist Spain—Feeling in other South American States.

Panama, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

PERU.

The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company's steamer *Peru* arrived from the South Pacific on the 19th, with dates from Valparaiso to the 2d, and Callao to the 13th inst. She brought a large cargo of bark, wool, cotton, hides, india-rubber, copper, tin, indigo, coffee, flour, cocoa, and general merchandise.

Among the *Peru's* passengers are Messrs. Prado and Sevilla, Commissioners from Peru to Europe, sent to negotiate a loan for fifty millions of dollars, the object of which nobody knows, unless it be to carry on the war against Spain, for which purpose the Government is still making active preparations in the way of strengthening fortifications and putting vessels of war in order.

Peru still receives expressions of sympathy from the people of the neighboring States, but no material aid.

Neither the Governments of Chili or Ecuador, however, appear to sympathize, and both express the opinion that Peru had better spend her money in paying what she justly owes Spain than in going to war and risking her independence.

The country generally (Peru) is progressing favorably.

Exchange at Lima, on London, is 37 pence per dollar.

The U. S. steamer *Lancaster*, and H. B. M. steamers *Leander* and *Alert*, were at Callao.

The Russian steamer *Ruda* had arrived at Talcahuana.

CHILI.

Small-pox had broken out in the northern provinces of Chili. At Huaco 400 persons were suffering from the epidemic.

Fresh trouble appears to be brewing between Chili and Bolivia regarding the Mejilloues guano deposit.

Several heavy earthquakes had been felt at Valparaiso, and the country had suffered from heavy rains.

The Pacific Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Central America, arrived on the 20th, with a cargo of cochineal, coffee, cotton, hides, cocoa and cigars.

There is no news from the Central American States.

The Liverpool steamer *Darien*, supposed to be lost, arrived at Aspinwall on the 25th. She was detained at Santa Martha by her coal taking fire.

The steamer *Mexican*, from Liverpool, arrived at Aspinwall on the 26th. The Ex-President of the Republic, Mosquera, is on board, en route for Buenaventura, ostensibly to prosecute the opening of his favorite road through the Cauca.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, from New-York on the 13th, arrived at Aspinwall on the 24th.

The bark *Washington Butcher* and brig *Caroline*, from New-York, have arrived at Aspinwall.

There is no local news worth reporting.

Exchange on London at Valparaiso, 44¾d.@45d.; on Paris, $4 65. Bullion and bar silver ₰ marc, $10 56¼; hard dollars, 8 ₰ cent. prem. Bar copper ₰ 100 lbs., $18 12, free on board. Nitrate ₰ 100 lbs., $2 12½.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

News from Bogota—The Governor of Panama to be Brought to Trial—Arrival at Panama of Ex-President Mosquera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

Dates from Bogota, the capital, are to the 10th instant. The Government of the new President, Señor Murillo, had been completely organized, and all the Foreign Ministers appointed. Señor Anibal Mosquera, son of the General, is appointed to England, and Señor Felipe Zapota Minister to Washington.

President Murillo has ordered that Gov. Santacoloma, of Panama, be brought to trial for alleged participation in the insults lately offered at Panama toward the Spanish Minister to Peru and to the French Consul, and also for the illegal seizure of a printing-press from a couple of foreigners at Panama.

The whole Republic is in peace. The State revolution in Magdalena had completely succeeded, and the new officers were all officiating in place of the old. Great enthusiasm for the cause of Peru against Spain is evidenced throughout the country. All the States had petitioned the General Government to lend material aid to Peru. The resolutions of the Supreme Court, solicited by Señors Arosemena and Iturralde, in relation to the commercial tax in Panama, had been legalized.

The British propeller *Mexican*, which brought the foregoing, also brought to Aspinwall Gen. Mosquera, late President. Several members of the State Government, who had been waiting a fortnight to receive him, got tired of Aspinwall and returned two or three days since to Panama, so that on his arrival he was taken in charge by Col. Totten, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad. The only recognition of his arrival in Aspinwall apparent, was by the United States Consul, who raised the flag of the United States of Colombia alongside of that of the United States of America. At 10½ o'clock A. M., the General and suite, and 120 men, being the body-guard voted him by Congress, after the late attempt to assassinate him at Bogota, were started on a special train for the Pacific, and reached here at 12½ P. M., where they were received by the 300 men of this garrison, by a band of music, and a great concourse of citizens. He took a carriage to the Government house, where he will hold his audiences. Gen. Mosquera will go to his home in the State of Cauca, on the Pacific, by the steamer to Buenaventura, on the 12th of August, or sooner, if he can charter a proper vessel. When there, he will take measures for the building of the contemplated road from Buenaventura to Cali, for which the Government effected the late loan of a million of dollars in Europe.

The reports of attempted revolution at Veraguas, in this State, were much exaggerated. Don Pedro Goita, Vice-Governor, and who was reported to be at the head of the movement, arrived in this city a few days since, and represents everything as quiet. It was merely a local feud, and was settled without loss of life.

Two Commissioners from the Peruvian Government arrived here from Lima on the last steamer, and left Aspinwall on the 22d for Europe. They are authorized to borrow, or to try to borrow, $40,000,000 in England, with which to carry on the expected war with Spain.

A St. Thomas paper says that Dr. Gwin, late Senator from California, took passage on the last British steamer from that island for Vera Cruz. He is reported in St. Thomas to have accepted office in the Treasury Department of the Government of the Emperor of Mexico. Other reports, more likely, say he has gone to Sonora, under grants from the new Government, to work or survey silver and gold mines there.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is still at Panama. The flag steam corvette *Lancaster* is at Callao. The 200 negro crew sent out to replenish the crew of the *Lancaster*, are still living under canvas at an island in this bay, waiting the arrival of their ship.

The British propellers *Mexican* and *Darien*, for Liverpool, are at Aspinwall. The Panama Railroad Company's vessels, *Caroline* and *Washington Butcher*, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday.

The ice-brig *Sea Lark* arrived at Aspinwall to-day, with ice for that place and Panama. To-day we commence making our own ice by machinery. The first experimental blocks were turned out two nights since—an opportune moment—as we had been suffering for the article for a week previously. Several gentlemen got "tight" on ice-water that night at the expense of the proprietor, Signor Bergamotti.

SPORTING.

Saratoga Races—Second Day.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

The pitiless pelting of the long-desired rain-storm on Wednesday—which was so welcome to the country at large—put a decided stopper on all attempts at racing, and a postponement until to-day was the inevitable consequence. The time made through solid mud was excellent, and showed the game and the lasting qualities of the contestants. The first race on the cards of the day was

First race. Purse $300. One and a half miles.

J. S. Watson b. c. Capt. Moore, 4 y. o., by Imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose by Imp. Glencoe	1
W. C. Duncan ch. f. Kate Duncan, 4 y. o., by Imp. Stoneplover, dam Madeline by Boston	2
F. Morris b. f., 3 y. o., by Imp. Eclipse, out of an Arab mare	3
T. B. Reed b. m. Verbena, by Imp. Knight of St. George, dam Evergreen by Imp. Glencoe	4
Boucher de Neverville br. m. Seven Oaks, by Vandal, dam by Birmingham	5

In the pools sold the previous evening—and they were many and heavy—*Captain Moore* was the unquestionable favorite at evens against the field, *Verbena* and *Kate Duncan* running a close race for second place in estimation. In the morning pools the same feeling was evinced, as far as *Captain Moore* was concerned, who was freely backed at evens, and ultimately at 6 to 5 against the field, for a large amount of money, *Verbena* being next in favor, and *Kate Duncan* third, *Seven Oaks* having few supporters, and Mr. Morris' *Eclipse* filly being next to friendless. In a fair start, at the half-mile pole in the back-stretch, *Seven Oaks* got off with the lead, the *Eclipse* filly second, *Kate* third, *Captain Moore* fourth, and *Verbena* fifth. At the first quarter, *Verbena* ran into second place, but retired at the half-mile, where *Kate* took a strong lead with *Captain Moore* as her second—(from this point the race was between these two)—*Eclipse* (filly) third. At the mile *Moore* and *Kate* were neck and neck, the others close together some three lengths in their rear—*Seven Oaks* being the absolute last. The finish up the home-stretch was excellent—*Captain Moore* coming out and taking a slight lead, hard held, which he increased up the distance, winning easily despite *Kate's* game struggles, by three lengths, as they passed the score—four lengths between second and third—*Eclipse* (filly) an indifferent fourth,—*Seven Oaks* beaten off.

Time—Half-mile, 1:00; mile, 2:03½. Total, 3:15.

Second Race—Saratoga Stakes for two year olds One mile.

John Hunter's b. f. Saratoga by Imp. Knight of St. George, dam by Imp. Glencoe	1
J. S. Watson's b. c. by Lexington, dam Pasta, by Revenue	2
Bowie & Hall's ch. c. Baltimore by Revenue, dam Maroon by Imp. Glencoe	3

In the pools sold over night, *Saratoga* had a decided call of the field, selling for $500 against the $250 of Mr. Watson's colt, and the $210 of *Baltimore*; the same prices ruled throughout the morning, 5 to 3 being freely offered, and 5 to 4 as freely taken on *Saratoga*, the last betting 1,000 to 600, laid three times, settling the question. In a good start *Saratoga* got off with the lead, *Baltimore* lying at her girths, with Watson's colt in the rear. At the turn the leading two were neck and neck; at the quarter pole *Baltimore* showed in front, but at the half mile *Saratoga* resumed her lead, but being drawn in allowed *Baltimore* to overhaul her. At the lower turn Watson's colt, who had been lying patiently behind, came out, and passing *Baltimore*, challenged *Saratoga*, and tried his best up the home stretch, but failed in heading her, as she, with plenty left, came home an easy winner by a length. *Baltimore* was dead beat, and just after passing the score fell and rolled over in the dirt, but neither horse nor rider were hurt.

Time—Quarter, 0:32; half, 1:04¾; mile, 2:08½.

Third Race.—Purse $350—Two Miles.

J. S. Watson's b. c. Capt. Moore, 4 years old, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose, by Imp Glencoe	1
Boucher de Neverville's c. h. Reporter, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam by Eclipse	2

Betting, $1,000 to $350, and $120 to $40 laid several times on *Captain Moore*. *Reporter* went off with a strong lead, rounding the turn a clear length in advance—increasing it as he passed the first quarter to two lengths. At the first half *Moore* closed the gap to half a length, but *Reporter* maintained his lead around the lower turn and up the home stretch on the first mile, passing the stand a length in advance. *Moore* began to close at the quarter, but *Reporter* kept his lead to the half-mile pole, when *Moore* went up and felt him, but fell back and waited to the turn into the home stretch, where he came out and challenged *Reporter*, a splendid race ensuing—taking the lead just below the distance, and in a remarkably fine finish winning by a neck. Time—Quarter, 00:35; half, 1:10; first mile, 2:12; the two miles, 4:22.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Saratoga, Friday, Aug. 5.

First Race.—First sweepstakes, for three year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 added, single dash of two miles.

Kentucky, five pounds extra, 1; *Tipperary*, 2; *Orcen*, 3; *Eclipse*, colt, 4. *Patti* and 17 others drawn.

The two miles, four thirty-seven and a half; the three miles, six forty-two and a half.

Third Heat—Seven to four on *Aldebaran*, who won easy by three open lengths. Time—First quarter, thirty-six seconds; half-mile, one minute nine seconds; first mile, 2:11; the two miles, 4:20; three miles, 6:26¼.

Second Race—For Congress Spring purse of $800. Three mile heats. Two to one offered on *Aldebaran* at start, who won the first heat by a length.

Second Heat—$600 to $500 on *Aldebaran*; won by *Fleetwing* by three-quarters of a length. Time—Quarter, 39½ seconds; half-mile, 1 minute; first mile, 2:29.

Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.

Thursday, Aug. 4.—Match $500, best three in five, to go as they please.

H. Woodruff named br. g. Plumber Boy, to wagon	1	1	1
D. Pfifer named b. g. Gen. Corcoran	2	2	2

Time—2:59—3:00—2:58½.

The brown gelding *Plumber Boy* won the three straight heats most cleverly. He was the favorite at the start at $100 to $40.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. STAR, OF BROOKLYN.

The second game between these celebrated ball associations was played on the Capitoline Ground, Brooklyn, on the 4th inst., and terminated in favor of the Atlantics. The match played was a "fly" game. Score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	2	3	3	12	2	0	10	3	0—35
Star	5	0	0	1	2	0	5	4	0—17

Umpire—Wm. Rogers, of the Resolute Club.

KNICKERBOCKER, OF ALBANY, VS. MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK.

Probably the best club of the State, out of the Metropolis, played a game at Hoboken, on the 4th inst., with the famous Mutual Club, the game being on the "fly," and resulted in favor of the Mutuals by the score affixed:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Knickerbocker	8	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1—16
Mutual	0	8	5	4	4	0	0	1	2—24

Umpire—Mr. Miller, of the Empire Club.

EMPIRE VS. GOTHAM.

The third game between the Empire Second Nine and the Gotham Second Nine, of this City, was played yesterday at Hoboken. Messrs. Seabring, Hosford, Rider, Scott, Cotton, Sims, Broach, Williamson and Way, of the Empire, against Burtis, Dupignac, Mingay, Barlow, Robinson, Stevens, Beadle, Roe and Forregan, of the Gothams. The game resulted in the Empire Club winning by one run. The Empire made thirteen runs, the Gothams twelve.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. WILLOW, OF BROOKLYN.

The annual match between the First Eleven of the above clubs was played at the Bedford Cricket Ground, Brooklyn, on the 4th inst., which resulted in a victory for the New-Yorkers, by the following score:

NEW-YORK CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Runs.		Runs.
Hudson, run out	2	Steward, c. C. Gisborne, b. Lindsay	6
Suydam, b. North	1	Miller, c. Steigh, b. Stokes	7
Marsh, b. North	0	Bailliere, b. C. Stockes	0
Higham, c. C. Gisborne, b Lindsay	58	Hall, not out	0
Draper, b. Lindsay	5	Byes, 21; wides, 14; leg byes, 4	30
Byron, b. J. Stokes	18		
Sharp, c. J. Stokes, b. Waters	7		
Total			142

WILLOW CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	SECOND INNINGS.	Runs.
C. Gisborne, run out	0	b. Draper	0
Waters, b. Marsh	0		
Lindsay, b. Bailliere	2	not out	10
C. Stokes, b. Bailliare	0	b. Marsh	1
North, run out	0	not out	22
Groves, run out	0	hit wick, b. Marsh	0
Sleigh, run out	6	l. b. w., b. Marsh	0
J. Stokes, l. b. w., b. Baillaire	1	b. Marsh	4
H. Gisborne, b. Bailliere	10		
Dodsworth, c. Steward, b. Bailliere	1		
MbKenzie, b. Bailliere	0	c. Steward, b. Miller	1
Byes, 11; wides, 4; leg byes, 1	36	Byes, 4; wides, 6; leg byes, 6	11
Total	93	Total	57

Scorers—Messrs. Bull and Thornton.
Umpires—Messrs. Hammond and Crossley.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$30,000 Amer. Gold		260½	800 Cleve. & Pitts		112⅜
20,000 O. & M. Cer.		51	1000 do	b3	112⅜
200 Erie Railway	b3	112½	300 Chi. & R. I. R.		113⅜
200 Hudson Riv. R.	b3	129⅜	100 do	b3	113⅜
200 Reading R.		134¼	300 Chic. & N. W.		57
400 do	b3	134	100 do	b3	57⅜
500 do	s3	134⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pref.		90⅜
200 do		134⅜	100 Quicksilv. Min.	s3	79⅜
200 M. S. & N. I. R.		89⅜	100 do	b3	79⅜
100 do	b3	89⅜	100 Cumb. Coal Co.		57⅜

[Advertisement.]

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is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Reading.—The present volume of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, with articles on Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, including the delineations of leading characters, with likenesses, would prove interesting to all. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January sent for $1 by first post, by Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Stand Not Upon the Order of Your Going,

But go at once, and buy a bottle of the fragrant SOZODONT. You will never regret it. It not only beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay, but leaves the mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant as a rose.

All druggists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

The high prices now ruling induce many families to omit from their tables many articles of luxury; but they cannot spare Kent's East India Coffee, which is sold by all grocers at 28 cents per pound. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 5—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Messrs. Wm. Boyd, W. Walsh, Hurill, Turner, Death, Itschnere and lady, Pallasson, N. V. Lawrence, T. Honeggar and lady, Clark, Matthews, G. Franks, A. Hirst, Ward, Williams, lady and 2 children, Alex. Liddell, Larra, Zarate, Garrosticta, Quigano, Guerra, Palasson, Misses Thoroughgood, S. A. Brooks, Allen, Rubie, Grace Power, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. E. McKay and 2 children, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Macadam, infant and nurse, Rev. J. L. Mackey, Mr. Demingo Glarey, Juan Sagarrga, Rumage, S. P. Warren, Alex. Harris, Horton, W. E. Nelmes, T. C. B. Paynter, Wm. Jaffray, B. Vergara, Bulger, J. A. Mullin, and 304 in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—J. Ballheimer, lady and child, Miss E. McFarland, Miss M. McFarland, Master J. McFarland, Mrs. R. C. Duryea and servant, Mrs. C. Thompson, 3 children and servant, Mrs. F. A. Conant, child and servant, Mrs. Lyons and child, Mrs. L. A. Henry, Major H. M. Porter and lady, Major Preston, J. K. Smith, D. McCord and lady, Major Bingham, W. D. Clark, Geo. McFarland, S. A. Kingsland, B. Cohen, E. Thompson, P. H. Taylor, D. Kilham, A. Borne, A. Weber, George Evans, N. J. Gardiner, D. Archer and lady, Major A. H. Hoyt and lady, Mrs. L. Deurbrinski and child, Miss S. Tully, D. Faxon, Jr., Capt. R. Rider, A. Eagres, W. F. Vandenburgh, Joseph Sommers, James Moran.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—C. E. Tasher, wife and child, John A. Cunningham, wife, governess, servant and 5 children, James A. Boken, Charles Dimon, W. L. White, Wm. Inrie, John J. Connoss, John Veitch, Capt. John C. Barber, Charles W. Cook and son, Jacob Schmidt, J. B. Joseph, Aaron Dowd, J. Dettelbach, J. W. Steavens, L. F. Timmermann, J. A. Allment, C. A. Niles, J. W. Parkhurst, T. A. Ives, W. A. Stevenson, C. T. Johnson, Hy. G. Cheatham, B. F. Hawley, Mrs. N. Sentore and child, A. R. Jessup, M. Ullman, A. E. Hoff and daughter, L. Heise, M. Cook and wife, Miss Ann Driscoll, Rev. L. B. Rooney, N. S. Burrell, A. Taylor, G. W. Mudget, and 100 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Blackstone, from City Point—Mrs. Col. Bowman, child and servant, Miss A. C. Smith, Mrs. Emery, Miss Bradley, Miss E. L. Morey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 01	Sun sets	7 11	Moon sets	8 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 01	Gov. Island	10 50	Hell Gate	12 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Commander, Powers, Port Royal, Murray & Nephew.

Steamer Hector, Munson, Oswego.

Bark Ariadne, (Br.,) Frazer, Glace Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Resolution, (Br.,) Cory, London, Sloman & Edye; D. Trowbridge, Neal, Demerara, D. Trowbridge.

Schooners H. P. Ely, Stokes, Middletown, H. S. Rackett & Son; R. H. Daly, Saunders, Wilmington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Dearborn, (Br.,) Harriman, Cow Bay, Thayer & Sargent; Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, John Boynton's Son.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool 20th, and Queenstown 21st, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and 347 passengers to John G. Dale. July 26, off the Bell Buoy, passed ship Excelsior, bound in. 24th, from lat. 49 20, lon. 48 25, to lat. 42 41 and lon. 46 13, saw icebergs.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Alexandria Aug. 3, via Point Lookout and Hampdon Roads Aug. 4, with 1,006 rebel prisoners, and a guard of 125 men from the 11th and 20th Reserves, under Lieut.-Col. Jennings. On the passage down the Chesapeake Bay, Michael Murphy, a seaman, died of heart disease. Off Cape Charles, passed steamer Continental, bound in.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall July 27, at 6 P. M., with treasure and the California mails to D. B. Allen. Aug. 1, at 8 A. M., spoke steamer Golden Rule, in lat. 23 02, lon. 73 12.

U. S. steam transport Western Metropolis, Hilton, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, with 450 sick and wounded soldiers from City Point Hospital, Dr. W. M. Hudson in charge.

U. S. steam transport Parthenia, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. About 20 miles N. of Hatteras, saw the U. S. steam transport Westmoreland at anchor, bound S. 5th, at noon, saw a bark ashore on Barnegat, apparently not long on, and persons engaged in hoisting out the cargo, which was placed in boats that were alongside. A schr. was anchored near by, supposed receiving the cargo. (The above is probably the Aid, from Sagua, before reported.)

U. S. steam transport E. G. Clark, Wilson, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport De Molay, Sampson, City Point 35 hours, with 350 sick and wounded to the Medical Director.

U. S. steam transport Blackstone, Berry, City Point, via Fortress Monroe 34 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Towed the barge John Casey to this port.

U. S. steam transport Prometheus, Bates, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer El Cid, Hobart, Washington 70 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship George Leary, Deming, Fortress Monroe 3d inst., via Philadelphia 18 hours, with 112 contrabands to master.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Gen. Meigs, Watson, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer M. C. Pierrepont, Greene, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Auguste, (Brem.,) Erichs, Bremen 59 ds., with mdse. and 360 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Mattias Salvinius, (of Valparaiso,) Douglass, Valparaiso 84 ds., with nuts and saltpetre to Alfred Ward. Aug. 3, at noon, saw a ship ashore at Barnegat, single topsails just gone on; was painted black; foggy at the time. The M. S. had strong W. S. W. winds from the lat. of Bermuda, and has been 2 ds. on the coast in dense fog.

Bark Johannas, (Brem.,) Klochgetter, Cardiff 55 ds., with railway iron to Leopold Huffer. Lat. 43 34, lon. 48 44, saw several icebergs. Had some heavy weather; sprung a leak, etc.

Bark Emilie, (Hamb.,) Pfeffer, Port-au-Prince July 14, via Miragoane 23d, with logwood to master.

Brig Caroline, (Dan.,) Golmann, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been for the past 2 ds. north of Barnegat, and passed through a quantity of wrecked stuff, apparently belonging to a steamer. June 30, lat. 17 11 S., lon. 30 29, signalized a Br. ship, 3d pendant, No. 8,743, from Liverpool for Valparaiso, 57 ds. out.

Brig Chimborazo, (of Boston,) Scott, Trinidad, Cuba, ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Time, (Br.,) Smith, Bermuda, in ballast to J. H. Woodhouse.

Schr. San Luis, Bremner, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. B. Bramhall, (3-masted,) Davis, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Coe, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Planet, Claremont, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. T. H. Thompson, Gillen, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Hunter, Endicott, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

Schr. T. P. Abeel, Bragg, Albany, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Charles, Norris, Newark, for Dighton.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Avail, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. A. Elliot, Elliot, Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Sarah L., Wait, Boston.

Schr. Eliza S., Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Haynes, Hartford.

Schr. J. Lozier, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. F. St. John, Dehart, Norwich.

Schr. Jos. P. Ross, Staples, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Defiance, Foss, Boston.

Schr. Isis, Hardy, Fall River.

Schr. S. A. Taylor, Dukes, New-Haven.

Schr. Trusturn Dickens, Babcock, Stonington.

Schr. E. Hotchkiss, Robbins, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Seneca, Phinney, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Billings, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. M. Cummings, Boult, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Cummings, Fort Morris.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Knowelton, Willet's Point.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., and light.

The ship Winslow, from Havre, is consigned to Messrs Boyd & Hincken.

Below.

Ship Jane D. Cooper, (Br.,) from Manzanilla, Cuba, with sugar, bound to London; was towed into the Lower Quarantine last night by steamtug Vim, Capt. Lemman, being in distress, the Captain and second officer having died.

Bark Hesperus, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.)

Bark Geestemunde.

Brig Frederick William.

Sailed.

Aug. 4—Steamers Cassandra, Commander, Saxon, Ashland, H. Livingston, Baltic.

Ships Endymion, Shakspeare, R. M. Mills.

Barks Brothers, Barlow, Lightfoot, Jacobs, W. H. Walt, E. Schuetz.

Brigs Istook, J. M. Conery, Avosetta, Eastern Star.

Schooners Y. W. Fengar, A. F. Brown, W. H. Crocker, M. E. Barnes, Charles Dennis, Lawrence Rodgers, R. C. Russell, Ida & Jane, W. H. Morse, Orient, S. H. Hall.

Spoken, &c.

Hamburg Packet—Hamb. schr., hence for Hamburg 22 ds. out, July 5, lat. 48 19, lon. 39 [illegible].

Justyn—Br. ship, for Cardiff, July 13, lat. 41 38, lon. 46 34.

Matilde—Brem. ship, bound E., Aug. 2, lat. 40 35, lon. 70 17.

Princess Royal—Br. brig, for London, June 28, lat. 49 05, lon. 25 51.

Wm. Tell—ship, from Callao for Falmouth, for orders, July 2, lat. 12 51, lon. 30 22.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 5—Arr. brig Candace, from Africa; ship Herald of the Morning, from Liverpool; bark Witch, from Pictou; brigs Perseverance, from Port-au-Prince; Elizabeth Schode, from Aux Cayes.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 3—Arr. bark Ellen Stevens, Howe, from New-York for Portland; brig B. L. Swan, Matthews, from do. for Machias; schrs. E. H. Atwood, from Philadelphia for Boston; Emma Furbush, from do. for Belfast; Gilman D. King, from New-York for Calais; W. D. Cox, from Boston for Philadelphia; Pilot's Bride, from do. for New-York; Vicksburgh, from Rockland for do.; Gen. Beavey, from Lubec for do.; Dr. Rogers, from Calais for Philadelphia. Sld. schrs. Defiance, Perry, Hellner, Rosannah, J. G. Collyer, Rose.

Aug. 4—No arrivals. 8 A. M., wind S. W. Sld. schr. E. Atwood.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr. July 24, steamer Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York; bark Washington Butcher, Peacock, do.; 26th, brig Caroline, Searls, do.; 27th, brig Sea Lark, Boston, with ice.

Cld. July 19, brigs Arabella, Price, New-York, 23d, Costa Rica, Peel, do.; 27th, steamer Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, do.

Valparaiso—Sld. June 20, Am. ship John Tucker, Callao.

Callao—Arr. June 30, Am. ships Valparaiso, San Francisco; July 1, Ionian, Chinchas; Zephir, Acapulco; 4th, John Tucker, Valparaiso; 11th, Bosphorus, Chinchas; Berkshire, Rio Janeiro.

Sld. June 28, Am. ships Gleaner, Germany; Egypt, Chinchas; Success, do.; Swallow, do.; Topgallant, do.; Portsmouth, do.; Am. whale bark James Allen, on a cruise; Am. ships Wm. Nelson, Chinchas; McGilvery, do.; Picayune, do.; Curling, do.; July 2, Robinson, do.; 6th, Ionian, England; 8th, Otis Norcross, Antwerp; Carrier Dove, Chinchas.

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DISTRIBUTE HEALTH AS HEALTH & EFFORT gather WEALTH.

THEY INVIGORATE, STRENGTHEN,

and create a healthy appetite. They will alleviate the pangs of Dyspepsia, and overcome the effect of Dissipation; and, for general Feebleness and Languor, they are considered to be the most reliable remedy of the present age.

In families they are almost an indispensable article. They may be taken by the old and young—male and female, without regard to diet or time of day.

TO LADIES

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DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
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The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Ravenswood, Aug. 5, 1863.

Dr. Hartley—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary
of A. B. C. F. Missions to Syria and the Holy Land.

No charge for *consultation and examination.*

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